THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 29TH JANUARY.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following complaint regarding a practice which prevails in the Suburban Municipality. We are told that when a house is vacant in the suburbs a deduction of half the tax is not made in the Bill itself when it is presented for payment, as in the town. The tax-payer has to pay the amount in full, and then to neglect his business by dancing attendance at the Alipore office for days and days to obtain the remission. It is not taxes which worry the people of this country so much as the absurd rules for their collection. Does the Suburban Municipality think that the receiving the whole amount and then paying half of it out again reduce the amount of its work?

WE HAVE received the following death-return of the Suburbs:

"The mortuary return of the suburbs of Calcutta for the month of December 176 show the number of deaths to be 1924 viz. 24 Christians, 1219 Hindus and 681 Mahomedans (of this number 259 were from Jail and Hospitals). The ratio of the mortality per 1000 of the population per year is 89.78 and the causes of the disease were cholera 607, Smallpox 1, Fever 607, Bowel Complaint 328 and the rest from all other causes. The number of deaths in the previous month was 1826 and in the corresponding month of the last year 1388 shewing an increase in this month of 98 from the former and 536 over the latter."

WE ACKNOWLEDGED in our last issue the Travancore Almanac. Besides the usual Almanac information it contains various important matters relating to the Travancore State. It appears that in no Native State is there such a large European settlement as in Travancore. We give below the rules for European settlement:

"Europeans and Americans who arrive in Travancore, are requested to immediately report the circumstance to the nearest Police Authority. Should they desire to reside permanently in this country, they have previously to obtain the permission of the Sircar, through the British Resident, which if deemed unobjectionable by the authorities, will be duly recorded, on the parties agreeing to conform to the local laws and usages.

Europeans and Americans, residing in Travancore, are expected *in like manner*, to obtain the sanction of the Sircar in every instance of purchasing or otherwise acquiring landed property."

WE GIVE the following lines from a poem on the Famished Village or an appeal to Englishmen, composed by a Native of Bombay:

"Britannia! We, thy subjects, thee obey;
The hand of Providence directs thy sway.
We see thy glory and thy mighty power,
We at thy smiles or frowns rejoice or cower.
Once mild thy laws and we our days beguiled,
Thy laws now ever change but never mild.
Mighty Britannia! We approach thy throne,
And, pray, do grant us aid, for now we groan;
The king of clouds, our God, our heavenly Lord,
Our ceaseless toils his constant laws reward.
Britannia! Great thy early rule and strong,
Thy changing laws unsettle right and wrong.
Grant us the System* Permanent benign,
That, free from changes, we may never pine.
And slack the rule of Revenue-Survey,
That famished cows may see a happy day.
The Revenue-Survey unkindly works:
Unkindness ought to be in haughty Turks.
Britannia! Thee we loyal subjects serve,
From true allegiance, mark! we never swerve,
For thee we sweat and toil: on thee we wait,
Our rents, though small, create a treasure great.
(Waste-lands assessed and banks of streams assessed)
Over-assessed, and by the drought depressed;
Now, starved and sad, our plaints we ryots send;
Britannia's son, thy helping hand extend.
Now, dazzled by thy splendid gems and shawls,
Thy gorgeous phætons and thy sumptuous balls,
We cry—relieve us. Let us live. Do grant
This boon. For aid from thee we anxious pant."

The poet adds the following foot-note:

"*The writer of this poem has heard woman in a village sing in her rude way about the Revenue-Survey, in the morning when they usually grind corn. Let not the reader believe that our villagers do not feel the effects of the Revenue-Survey, or understand the benefits of the Permanent-Settlement. They have sense enough to know, and to complain of, every Government measure which directly affects their interests as farmers. Hence a direct reference to the Permanent-Settlement and the Revenue-Survey is natural."

It is significant that even village women complain of the Revenue Survey.

A HINDU of Madras has published some remarks on the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. He concludes the essay with the following words of Lord Erskine:

"I have an unquestionable right—a right which the best subjects have exercised—to examine the principles and structure of the constitution, and by fair, manly reasoning to question the practice of its administrators. I have a right to consider and point out errors in the one or in the other; and not merely to reason upon their existence, but to consider the means of their reformation. By such free, well intentioned, modest, and dignified communication of sentiments and opinions, all nations have been gradually improved and milder laws and purer religions have been established."

And this right of the British subject the Indian subjects of the Empress of India claim.

THE READER has doubtless heard of the case relating to the succession to the title and estates of the Vane Baronetcy. Vice-Chancellor Malins, at the close of the argument, said that this was a litigation of the most painful description that had ever come to his notice. The facts of the case are these:

"By his will in 1785 Sir Lionel R. Fletcher left the Hutton estates to Sir Frederick Vane, the plaintiff's father, as tenant for life, with reversion to his sons in tail male. In 1793 Sir Frederick was living with Hannah Bowerbank, a domestic servant. They had two illegitimate children, Hannah, born in 1794, and Walter (since killed in the Peninsular war at Bayonne, in 1814), born in 1795. In 1797 a son Francis was born but whether before or after the marriage of Sir Frederick with Hannah Bowerbank, on the 9th March was the matter in question. There were also two legitimate children, Sophia and the present plaintiff, who was born in 1807. In 1818 Francis came of age, and he and his father suffered a recovery of the estates, under which they took a joint power of appointment. In 1823, on the marriage of Francis, Sir Frederick and his son exercised the power of appointment in a settlement under which the present baronet now held. Sir Frederick died in 1832, and if Francis was born before the marriage of his parents adverse possession then began to run. At the expiration of 20 years from 1832, the plaintiff was barred by the Statute of Limitations, unless he could prove concealed fraud, and thus bring himself under the 26th section of the statute. The plaintiff contended that there was such fraud, that his father and mother had conspired to say that Francis was born after their marriage, and had resolved to conceal it. The plaintiff said he never knew of the fact until Diana, Lady Vane, told his wife at Hutton of the fact in October 1866. His brother Francis the plaintiff also alleged, knew of the fraud, and Mr. Beauclerk the father of Diana Francis was, according to the plaintiff, told of the fraud in 1818, when he came of age. He then had an interview with his father, and was seen by the plaintiff coming from the room crying bitterly. The plaintiff was then a boy of eleven, and the two brothers had all their lives been on affectionate terms, yet the plaintiff now charged his brother with joining in this alleged conspiracy and concealing the fraud until his death in 1842. Further, he said that his father and mother urged Francis not to marry; they opposed his engagement to the daughter of a bishop; they broke off his engagement with Miss Hartley; and in 1822, when he proposed to Miss Beauclerk at Florence, they put every obstacle in the way of the marriage. Why did they act thus? So that Frederick, as he stated, might eventually succeed to the inheritance from which he had been wrongfully kept. Mr. Beauclerk was admitted to be a man of the highest character, yet this man was accused of knowledge of the fraud, and his daughter Diana also, before the marriage. As to the whole of this monstrous conspiracy, his Lordship believed the charge to be untrue and utterly unjustifiable, and there was not a particle of evidence to support it. It appeared that the marriage of Sir Frederick Vane took place on the 8th March at St. George the Martyr's, and on the 18th April Francis Vane was baptised in the same church. There was no evidence of his existence before the 16th April, yet it was necessary for the plaintiff to prove such existence before 9th March; there being none such, the presumption, so far, was in favour of legitimacy."

The case in question relates to the ownership of some large estates, said to be worth £8,000 a year. They were in 1819 devised by the will of Mr. H. Erington to the use of the present Sir John Erington, with remainder to his sons in tail male, and in default of such issue, to the heirs of the testator. The will contained a proviso to the effect that if Sir John Erington, who was then John Stanley, became the eldest son of his father, the estates should go over to the heirs of the testator. Sir John Erington's father died in 1841, and his last surviving brother in 1875, and he was then the only living son of his late father. The heirs of the testator thereupon claimed the estates, on the ground that Sir John had become the eldest son of his father The Master of the Rolls allowed the claim, whereupon the defendant appealed. Lord Justice James held that the appeal must be allowed, because a man could not become the eldest son of his father after his father's death. Lord Justice Baggallay concurred, but Lord Justice Bramwell differed, and agreed with the Master of the Rolls. The opinion of the two senior Lords Justices of course prevailed, but at present there are two judges for each view of the case.

TUESDAY, 30TH JANUARY.

AN IMPORTANT appeal was lately tried by the High Court of Madras. The case was this—certain temple girls sought for a declaration of their rights as members of the temple establishment. The High Court remarks:

"What the plaintiffs seek is that they should be declared to have by custom a veto upon the introduction of any new Deva Dasis. In other words, they claim to have acquired by custom a monopoly in their profession of Deva Dasis. We cannot shut our eyes to what is the main purpose of this profession, as it is perfectly notorious that it is prostitution and the gains from that source. If the religious services which the Deva Dasis have to attend, or in which they are required to join, be anything more than a mere veil to cover the real and substantial occupation of their lives, it is still impossible to regard their religious services as disconnected from the other inevitable pursuits of their profession as Deva Dasis."

"Assuming therefore, that the evidence bears out the statement of the plaintiffs and establishes that, by the custom of this pagoda, they have the rights they claim, and that the custom, in some respects, fulfils the requisites of a valid custom, it is still apparent that the Court, in making the declaration prayed for, would be recognizing an immoral custom—a custom that is, for an association of women to enjoy a monopoly of the gains of prostitution, a right which, on the score of morality alone, no Court could countenance."

"The Court would also indirectly be lending its countenance to the traffic in minors for the purposes of prostitution, which the Penal law regards as a serious offence."

"The dismissal of the suit, therefore, was right, and the appeal must be dismissed with costs."

In the interest of morality this decision is a boon.

WE TAKE from the *Indian Jurist* the following abstract of a Privy Council decision as to the right of a Hindu widow to adopt without the consent of the husband:

"A, a Zemindar, died in 1849, leaving an infant son B, a widow C, and two daughters D and E. The minor B died in May 1854, and was succeeded by his mother C. In September 1854, the widow, the Zemindarni, wrote to the Collector stating her intention to adopt a son F. The Collector, in reply, stated, that as it was illegal for her to adopt without the consent of her husband, permission to do so would not be accorded. In June 1862, the Zemindarni actually adopted a son in the presence of several of the Sapindas, having previously obtained the consent of all, and on the same day communicated the fact to the Collector. The Zemindarni died in June 1865, and in August 1865 the Government passed an order recognising the daughters as successors of the deceased Zemindar, and in October they were placed in possession. In an appeal from the decree of the Civil Judge, declaring F to have been validly adopted by the widow of A with the consent of kinsmen as his son, and decreeing recovery of the Zemindari from the daughters of A, the High Court considered that there was no reason to doubt the evidence of the fact of a form of adoption having been gone through, but that it was not made out that there had been such an assent on the part of the kinsmen as to show that the act was done by the widow in the proper and bona-fide performance of religious duty."

HELD, that in this case there was a consideration both on the part of the widow and of the Sapindas of the expediency of substituting an heir by adoption to the deceased husband, and that the present adoption was consonant to law.

THE LAST annual report on Inland Emigration to Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, gives the names of the under-mentioned cooly-contractors:

Mr. T. H. Bennertz	Mr. J. K. Mahomed
Babu G. C. Dutt	Babu D. N. Mitter
Mr. O. B. Andrews	„ Bachoo Lall
Babu H. L. Mookerjee	„ B. P. Mitter
„ K. N. Bannerjee	Mr. W. Durham
Mr. R. Hendry	

The Superintendent of Emigration says:

"Though recruitment through garden sirdars was also in active operation, it is clear not only that the demand for labor through contractors was not diminished, but that in cases when laborers were wanted speedily and in large numbers, the contractors were freely applied to in some instances for the laborers themselves; in others for experienced assistance, as forwarding agents, for the despatch of batches originally collected by sirdars, who are, as a rule, quite incapable of arranging for the proper care and convenience of large numbers, subjected as they must necessarily be to the provisions of the Act and rules regulating transport."

The Garden Sirdars, it would be remembered, were for the first time recognized in law by Sir George Campbell.

THE FOLLOWING are the terms on which laborers are recruited for Assam:

CLASSIFICATION OF EMIGRANTS.	Monthly rate of wages. Rs. A. P.	Duration of labor.	House accommodation.
Males of 16 years of age	5 0 0	A full day's work.	Free of rent,
Females of 16 years of age	4 0 0		
Minors of both sexes below 16 years.	No fixed rates.	Work is optional.	

Garden ground.	Medicine and medical attendance.	Period of service.	REMARKS.
To be provided if possible, with house accommodation.	Free of charges.	3 years.	When the price of rice rises above Rs. 3 per maund, the employer is to pay the excess cost over Rs. 3.

The Superintendent of Emigration says: "I am inclined to the opinion that, under the inducements held out, it is only the most needy classes that can be persuaded to leave their homes for the labor districts." No wonder that service in the Tea Estates is still unpopular. It would be fair, if wages be given *plus* rations free as in some of the colonies.

THE SUPERINTENDENT of Emigration continues:

"The necessity that has existed for increasing so largely the number of recruiters, and the irregularities they have been tempted to commit in their efforts to obtain laborers, seems to indicate that the terms offered are not so favorable, under ordinary circumstances and in the absence of scarcity, as to bring about a free supply in satisfaction of the demands for labor. One of the results attending this condition of things was the necessity under which this Office was placed of cancelling, for various irregularities, the licences of an unusually large number late of recruiters; for, after making allowance for the fact that the accession to the strength of this Office has placed it in a position to detect and enquire more fully into such irregularities, this circumstance alone does not account for the very large number of recruiting licences (5·61 per cent.) which it has been found necessary to cancel; especially when it is considered that the addition to the staff of this Office was not made till about the middle of January last, and that the precautionary measures adopted in the first instance, with the view of licensing none but those reported to bear good characters, had not been relaxed in the slightest degree."

We hope the Hon'ble Ashley Eden will direct his attention to this subject.

RECRUITING by Garden Sirdars is thus noticed by the Superintendent of Emigration:

"It may be urged, that in the case of those coolies who were recruited by sirdars and went up independently, the smaller percentage of desertions or of those "left behind" as unwilling, is at least a strong evidence in support of the belief that this system of recruitment is more honestly conducted. In respect to those cases in which the sirdar recruits merely his own relatives or immediate friends, this conclusion is, I am inclined to think, a correct one; but on the other hand, it may be said that there are instances in which the sirdars employed have no more personal interest in the welfare of those whom they are paid to recruit than the contractors' hired recruiters, and it then becomes, with such sirdars, quite as much a matter of mere pecuniary profit as it is with hired recruiters; and as the sirdar, unlike the hired recruiter, accompanies his coolies for the entire journey, during which period they are not necessarily taken before any one authorised to enquire into their condition or wants, *sirdari* coolies travelling thus independently are not afforded the opportunities, which contractors' coolies are, of being undeceived or emancipated from their engagements at any stage of their journey from the place of recruitment to that of labour; while the excessive mortality that generally attends the transport of this class, the death-rate being the highest in comparison with that of contractors' coolies, points to the necessity of bringing this class also under proper supervision, in order to ensure on the journey better arrangements for their care and comfort than the ignorance and false economy of garden sirdars, generally, are likely to provide when away from the immediate control of their employers."

It was a mistake to sanction the system of recruiting by Garden Sirdars.

WEDNESDAY, 31ST JANUARY.

THE FOLLOWING are the places from which laborers for tea-estates are chiefly recruited:

1 Hazareebaugh	Chota Nagpore.	9 Monghyr	
2 Manbhoom		10 Gya	
3 Lohardugga		11 Tirhoot	
4 Midnapore	Burdwan.	12 Bhagulpore	
5 Bancoorah		13 Ghazeepore	
6 Burdwan		14 Shahabad	
7 Beerbhoom		15 Moorshedabad	
8 Southal Pergunnahs			

The Superintendent of Emigration notices that as laborers for British and foreign colonies are collected chiefly in the North-Western Provinces, Behar, and Oudh, and those for Assam, Cachar and Sylhet chiefly in the Chota Nagpore and Burdwan districts, the two fields of recruitment—the one for colonial, and the other for inland emigration—though they may be said to overlap to some extent, are sufficiently distinct at present to avoid the embarrassing competition which would probably arise if the chief sources of supply were not as distinctly apart as they happen to be. The principal reason assigned by the colonial agents for preferring laborers from the North-Western Provinces is the fact that, although the natives of Chota Nagpore and its vicinity are highly prized by them as agricultural laborers, the mortality attending their transport, especially during the long sea-voyage, has hitherto proved so excessive as to discourage any further attempts at importing them *largely* into the colonies.

THE NUMBER OF COOLIES imported in the tea districts during the past year through the agency of Contractors and Garden Sirdars respectively is given below:

Contractors.

EMIGRANTS.	ASSAM. Number.	CACHAR. Number.	SYLHET. Number.	TOTAL. Number.
Men ...	5 343	1,318	57	6.713
Women ...	1,348	830	52	4,723
Boys ...	789	194	17	950
Girls ...	709	162	22	893
Infants ...	606	142	9	757
Total ...	11,238	2,641	157	14036

Garden Sirdars.

EMIGRANTS.	ASSAM. Number.	CACHAR. Number.	SYLHET. Number.	TOTAL. Number.
Men ...	3,002	2,851	91	4.944
Women ...	1,664	2,253	65	3,982
Boys ...	680	888	25	1,593
Girls ...	504	638	28	1,170
Infants ...	376	511	14	901
Total	5.226	7,141	223	12,590

It is said that approximately about 45 per cent. of the laborers embarked for Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet were natives of Chota Nagpore and its neighbouring districts, and the remainder was almost entirely made up of laborers from other parts of Bengal; the proportion of natives from the northern part of Bengal and its vicinity being usually largest in batches intended for Cachar, the climate of which place is believed to suit them better than that of Assam.

THE POST OF GOVERNMENT Advocate, North Western Provinces, has been abolished.

IN BOMBAY we are glad to see candidates for University examinations take Latin as the second language. In the last Matriculation Examination 1,100 students were examined and 203 passed. Of these 61 took Sanskrit as their second language, 26 Latin, 3 Portuguese, 26 Maharatti, 55 Gujaratti, 6 Canarese, 24 Persian and 2 Sindi; 134 were Hindus, 49 Parsis, 6 Europeans and 1 Indo-Europeans, 12 Portugese and 2 Mahomedans. There were 164 candidates for the First Arts Examination, of whom 29 only passed, 21 of these were Hindus, 5 Parsees, 1 European, 1 Mahomedan and 1 Portuguese. Of the successful candidates, 19 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 4 Latin, and 6 Persian.

MR. NANAJI NARAYANA, L. C. E., who obtained the Monguldas Nathubhoy travelling fellowship, and resided in England for two years, during which time he qualified himself in the mechanism of mill machinery, has since his return been appointed to the independent charge of a large mill at Surat. This is good. We wish other educated natives, who go to England would similarly give a practical turn to their education.

JERUSALEM may in a manner be said to be the emporium of religious nationalities. There are about 5,000 Mahomedans, 4,000 Christians 7,000 Jews. There are 2,000 members of the Greek Church, 9.00 Roman Catholics 350 Armenians besides Syrians, Abyssinians, Copts and Protestants. It is interesting to see the followers of so many antagonistic religious live and worship in peace at this holy city.

HIS MAJESTY the Emperor of Germany has presented Dr Sourendra Mohun Tagore a portrait of his own in acknowledgment of the musical works and instruments forwarded by the latter for His Majesty's gracious acceptance. We have seen the portrait, which is a large size photograph mounted with a splendid frame, and bearing the autograph of the emperor—"William Imperator Rex." It is accompanied with the following letter from the German Ambassor at London:

German Embassy.
London, 4th November, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor and King, my most Gracious Sovereign to express you his best thanks for the very interesting and valuable works you have had the kindness to present to His Majesty. His Majesty begs you to accept in return his photograph as a proof of his high esteem and friendly feeling towards you. Having had great pleasure in availing myself of the request of His Majesty, I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration,—

DEAR SIR,
Yours very truly,
German Ambassador,
(Sd.) MUNSTER,

Rajah Sourendro Mohun Tagore.

Dr. Sourendra Mohun Tagore fully deserves the honor thus paid to him by the Sovereign of the principal seat of the Aryan stock in Europe.

THURSDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY.

A CUTTACK correspondent writes to say that the drain on the Mufussil Treasuries owing to the Famine in the Southern Presidency is telling upon Government in consequence of the difficulty of providing funds for works of absolute necessity. The cash balances in the Treasuries is becoming small by degrees and beautifully less, as every available pice is being sent to the Frontier and the distressed districts. As a remedy he suggests that the prosecution of the Orissa canals should be stopped at once for the present.

ORYAS, HINDOOSTANIS AND PATHANS all alike celebrated the Mohorrum in Cuttack and the most strange sight to witness was Hindus heading the procession of a tazia.

A CORRESPONDENT brings to our notice that another case of embezzlement has come to light. He says that a systematic falsification of accounts had been going in the Bongong Treasury for some length of time. The loss which the Treasury at present suffers is estimated at Bongong at Rs. 780. We refrain from giving further details until the enquiry is finished.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:

"From the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th January 1877, it appears that Babu Beereshur Chuckerbutty a 2nd Grade Deputy Inspector of Schools, in the Hazaribagh District, has been promoted to the 1st grade by superseding the claims of not only two officers of his grade, viz., Babus Madhubchunder Goswami and Rajkrishna Roy Chowdry who are senior to him from the date of their first appointment into the service but also of six others who have been elevated to the 2nd grade at dates long anterior to that of his own elevation. Thus the civil list says that Babu Madhubchunder Goswami dates his first appointment from October 5th 1853 and entered the 2nd grade in 1856 and Babu Rajkrishna Roy Chowdry first began his service from September 1855, and his promotion to the 2nd grade goes so far back as 1870, while Babu Beereshur Chuckerbutty entered the service in 1860 and became a 2nd grade Deputy Inspector in 1875. From this it is palpable that both of them are senior to him the one by nearly 7 years and the other by about 5 years. It is stated that the claims of Babu Madhubchunder Goswami have been passed over in view of the near approach of his retirement from the service, but why Babu Rajkrishna Roy Chowdry has been overlooked, is not apparent."

WE ARE SORRY to learn that Sir George Couper had a bad fall from his horse on the eve of his departure for Oudh. The anti-annexationists would probably put it down as a bad omen.

IT IS SAID that Sir Henry Davies having been superseded about the frontier conference has returned to his capital. We can hardly believe that there has been any supercession in the matter. The frontier policy ought to be in the hands of the Supreme Government.

THE severity of the financial crisis in Russia, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, may be imagined from the fact that the Municipality of Odessa one of the richest towns in the Empire is unable to pay the salaries of its officials.

IT IS REPORTED that the Allahabad Fort is to be put into a thorough state of defence, the Commander-in-Chief having decided on the necessity of strengthening all Forts in Northern India. Tenmillions of money were spent upon barracks, but the forts were not taken in hand. The tax-payers must bleed again.

THE ENGLISHMAN believes that Mr. Egerton, Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, is likely to be the next Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.

MAHARAJA Joteendra Mohun Tagore again entertained last night the *elite* of the native community with an exhibition of *tableaux vivants* of nationalities under British sway in commemoration of the assumption of the imperial title by her Gracious Majesty the Queen.

FRIDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY.

WE LEARN from the *East* that Babu Raj Kumar Pal of Bhojeswar has offered a donation of Rs 5000 for a road in commemoration of the Divisional Commissioner's visit. Not in commemoration of the assumption of the imperial title by the Queen!

THE SAME JOURNAL says that the example of Miss Chundra Mukhi Bosu, the Bengali Christian girl, who passed the last Entrance Examination so creditably, has produced a marked effect. Miss Suvarnalata Bosu and Miss Sarala Das, daughter of Babu Durga Mohun Das of Bikrampore, the well known pleader of the High Court, are also preparing to go up at the next Entrance Examination.

THE ABOVE PAPER hears that the Senate of the Calcutta University contemplate to introduce certain modifications in pass-marks. Candidates are now required to obtain pass marks in each subject. The change contemplated would allow candidates to pass on aggregate marks, so that passing in *all the subjects* will not be a *sine qua non*.

THE MAHARAJA of Bhurtpore has consented to transfer the salt producing tracts of his territory to the British Government, and it is said that in consideration of this concession he has been dubbed a G. C. S. I. We believe the negociations were going on from the time of Lord Mayo. We heard the other day that a Raja was willing to give up a suit against the Government, involving some lacs of rupees, if he had been invited to the Delhi Assemblage.

BOMBAY ECHOES the cry against the disestablishment of the Indian Church. *Native Opinion* thus concludes an article on the subject: "The case of Bombay is that of the whole of India, where were merchants, planters, and other well-to-do European residents have not only their ministers paid but also their churches built from the public exchequer, contrary to the famous Proclamation of Her Majesty in which she states it to be her royal will and pleasure concerning religious observances "that none be in any wise favoured &c."

A BANCURAH correspondent gives the following account of the execution of Rhidoy Patra:

"Last Wednesday at 6 A.M. *Rhedoy Patra* was executed. Thousands of persons assembled to know whether at the last moment he would confess his guilt, but alas! on the gallows, when the hangman was about to put the cord round his neck, he exclaimed that he was not guilty of the offence he stood charged with, that he was innocent of the murder imputed to him, though he admitted that he committed other offences in his early age and for which the Almighty Father had consigned him to this fate. He further exclaimed to his younger brother that he has been brought to his untimely end only through his vindictive enemies. He said nothing more but quietly submitted to his fate!"

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SATURDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY.

A CORRESPONDENT reports the following cases which occurred in the town of Howrah within a few days of each other :

I. Murder a few yards to the west of the Railway Bridge, day before yesterday about the time when it was raining at night. The man (a shop keeper) was hacked, keys to the boxes taken from his waist, the boxes broken open to get the key to the iron safe in the shop. The murderers had not much success in getting money, for they could not find the key to the iron chest. The Police very busy now, with what success we will learn afterwards.

II. On the night of the murder there were two or three cases of burglary at Golabari Thana (Sulkea). The loss of property not ascertained yet.

III. Some 12 days back a man broke into the house of a person in Cullen Place (commonly called *Arkati Sahib's Bazar*), very near the Hooghly Bridge, took an wooden chest with clothes, brassware and cash, went past the Howrah Police Station to a place about half a mile from the Thana, broke open the chest, packed up the contents, then passed the Howrah Police Station to Calcutta Machoos Bazar where a constable arrested him. A Police Inspector was deputed to investigate that very night. He took the thief with the stolen property to the place where the wooden chest was broken, passing the Howrah Police Station on his way. He met no constable all the way and came back to Calcutta. Next morning the Deputy Commissioner of Police *challaned* the thief to Mr. Reily.

IV. Property to the value of about Rs. 400 taken away by two or three fellows at midday from the house of Ramkumar Kundoo, Ramkissenpore about a week back.

V. Dacoity at Shibpore about a fortnight back. The Police have traced some portion of the property stolen and arrested two of the dacoits.

In the fourth case the man told the people of the house that their child at school was dead, and as they went out the thieves plundered the house.

WE HAVE received the judgment of the Sub-Judge in the Krishnaghur Municipal case. We would ask our correspondent to send us copies of evidence to enable us to judge the real merits of the case.

WE ARE glad to notice that Babus Troylukhanath Mitra and Gurudas Banerjea B. Ls. have received the degree of Doctor of Laws. Why should they not be allowed to practise on the original side of the High Court?

WE READ that Dr. Hewlett, the Sanitary Commissioner of Bombay, has had a narrow escape of being poisoned with arsenic at Sholapore. He is, we are glad to learn, out of danger.

THE CURRENT number of the *Indian Charivari* is fully up to the mark. It contains an album portrait of Mr. G. C. Paul, the Acting Advocate General. Although he has been painted much younger, he can be easily identified. We ask again with our comic contemporary, why should he be still "acting" Advocate General? Thereby hangs a tale.

THE BENGALI Babu has been so much vilified in connection with Babu Banymadhub Sen's alleged rudeness in attempting to drive past the Viceroy's *cortege* a week or two ago on the Barrackpore-road that we are glad to see the *Mirror* contradict the statement. The Babu was in advance of the Vice-regal party, and politely stopped his carriage, when he heard from a *chowkidar* that the Viceroy was coming. The "guards" did not say one word to him. But after the carriage had passed, the goose of a *chowkidar* came up to him, and said that he had no business to stop his carriage where he did. The European Inspector at the Bow Bazar Thannah very properly refused to entertain the charge.

THE BENCH and the Bar in Bombay have come into a collision. The Chief Justice of the High Court charged Mr Mayhew with sharp practice in a certain case. The Bar took up the matter, and appointed a Committee of Enquiry. We now learn that the Committee have acquitted Mr. Mayhew and passed a vote of censure upon the conduct of the Chief Justice.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

Teheran, 27th January.—In consequence of England have declared neutrality, the Shah of Persia has announced that he will follow a pacific policy towards Turkey, unless Russia exercises strong pressure.

Constantinople 27th January.—Midhat Pasha has sent a despatch to Prince Milan and Prince Nikita, inviting them directly to negociate for peace.

Washington 27th January.—Congress has adopted a plan of electing the President by a tribunal of members of the supreme Court, and both Houses of Congress.

Constantinople 29th January.—Porte is vigorously prosecuting reforms mentioned in the new constitution. Midhat Pasha has issued a decree disarming the civil population. In replying to the direct invitation of the Porte Prince Milan has notified his willingness to negociate for peace.

30th—The statement that Midhat Pasha had issued a decree disarming the civil population of Turkey is unfounded.

31st—The British German and Italian Consuls advice Prince Nikita to make peace if the Porte cedes territory.

London 30th January.—The Ministerial newspapers have published articles censuring the vagueness of Mr. Gladstone's speeches, and asking for a definite statement regarding our policy:

The conviction of Dr. Slade the American medium has on appeal been quashed,

Paris, 30th January.—The National Assembly has voted £4,000 towards relieving the distress at Pondicherry.

31st—It is stated that Servia claims little Zivoruck and the complete evacuation of her territory by Turkish forces.

London 1st February,—The definite indication of the course Russia will now adopt is anxiously awaited. It is believed that Russia desires to recede from the ground assumed in the Czar's Moscow speech.

Constantinople, February 1.—Reference to the peace negotiations between the Porte and Prince Milan who claims a complete evacuation of Servian territory. Turkey states that she will require her troops to remain at Alexinatz as a guarantee that the conditions of the peace will be fulfilled. Prince Nikita has expressed his willingness to negotiate for peace and desires to know the conditions of the Christian Mustechar who has been appointed in Bosnia. Other Christian Mustechars will also be appointed to the western portion of Bulgaria, which will form a separate Province.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Daily News* notices a rumour to the effect that the Duke of Edinburgh, who had put down his name for the sum of 2,000 as a supporter of the National Opera House upon the Thames embankment, was recently applied to by Mr. Mapleson for the payment of the sum of money. But His Royal Highness didn't at all see it. On the contrary, he took high ground ; declared that it was "understood" that when he promised the £,2000, he was not expected to pay it, and that the permission to use his name as one of the "supporters" of the National Opera House was alone worth much more than the sum in question. He of Edinburgh had (according to report) his own way, for Mr. Mapleson lacked the nerve to sue a Royal Duke !

THE DEATHS in Calcutta, during the week ending 27th January last, were 246 in all, being 23 less than those of the previous week. There were 66 deaths from fever, 44 from cholera, 27 from diarrhœa and dysentry, 17 from tetanus, 14 from lung diseases, and the rest from other causes.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals : 1. Report on the Administration of Bengal, 1875-76. 2. Report of the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for 1874-76. 3. "Which shall it be?" a drawing-room drama in three acts. 4. A Voice from a Zemindary Cutchery on the Rent-law and the relation between Landlord and Tenant in Bengal. 5. Traces of the Ancient Aryans—By Amrita Krishna Basu. 6. The Pandavas an Epic Poem by Annadaprosad Dutt—a new year's gift. 7. First Annual Report of the Meckli gunge Literary Club in the Cooch Behar State. 8. Monthly Stock and Price list of Type, Presses &c, by Scott and Co., No. 56 for February 1877. 9. Bunga Mohila, a monthly journal in Bengali Vol. II. No. 9. 10. A survey map of the Goalpara Division, Sidli Circle, Assam.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1877.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S FAREWELL MINUTE.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has recorded a farewell minute on his administration of Bengal. Although it is not modelled on the celebrated farewell minute of Lord Dalhousie, who took a comprehensive view of the principal measures of his administration, it is a fair summary of the leading topics, which engaged his attention, particularly during the last year of his reign. The minute is given as Introduction to the last Administration Report of Bengal. We have read it with great interest. It is written with care and polished with the usual literary skill of Sir Richard. It is valuable not only because it is a readable review of his administrative measures but also a well-digested record of his views and opinions on several important questions of the day, affecting the efficiency of the administrative machinery and the welfare of the people. His opinions have a peculiar weight, because he came to Bengal as a stranger and consequently brought a perfectly independent mind to bear upon its administration. We do not wish to discuss here the question whether Bengal has gained by the administration of the two strangers, who wielded the sceptre for the last six years. But their opinions on the strong and weak points in the character of the administration and of the people ought to be allowed due weight. They were accustomed to different spheres of action, which were not sufficiently penetrated by the light of public opinion, where the rule of the thumb was more or less the order of the day, where the reign of law was weak, and where before the personal will of the ruler all other influences succumbed. Bengal is differently situated. Here there is a large mixed community; the seat of the empire being situate in it, it is the seat of public opinion, which governs the whole country more or less; here the European community are strong by reason of their numbers, social position, wealth, intelligence, and activity ; and here the native community, basking under the sunshine of English education and European ideas and influences, have acquired a public spirit, an independence of character, and a desire for improvement, combined with the most devoted loyalty, which have placed them in the van of progress. The ruler of Bengal is therefore subject to influences, which are not met with in the other provinces of the empire. He has consequently a most difficult and delicate task to perform, and if he be a man desirous to please all parties he cannot but fail to please any. He must of course float with the tide ; otherwise he is apt to sink ; he must pursue a progressive policy and adapt his measures to the advanced ideas and cherished reverence for the law among the people ; but he must possess a sufficient force of character to be able to resist successfully the contrary action of conflicting interests and antagonistic parties. These difficulties in the way of the Governor of Bengal are greatly enhanced when he happens to be one, who is a stranger to the province and the people, to whom every paper or question that comes before him is new, who is necessarily dependant for information and data to form his opinion upon those below him, who in fact must look at things through the spectacles of others, who must labor and learn for a long time before he can successfully trace the sources of the social forces which are at work in different directions, and who cannot but drift into error if with his second-hand knowledge he aspires to appear original. This was the case with Sir George Campbell. With all his ability, vigor of mind, determination of character, and courage, he broke down because he was ignorant of the province and people. Sir Richard Temple assumed the reins of the Bengal Government under better auspices. The fate of his predecessor was a perpetual warning to him. Then the administration of famine relief gave him a rare opportunity of studying the social and domestic condition of the people. He has also a peculiar capacity for sucking if we may so express ourselves the minds of other people. He has of course his own views, but he does not hesitate to change his views, whenever he receives new light or whenever he finds that the data on which they were based were wrong or imperfect. It is therefore sometimes said that Sir Richard's minutes are a reproduction of other men's minds. But those who take this view forget one cardinal fact that being a stranger to Bengal Sir Richard could not but commit serious errors if he walked only in the light of his Punjab ideas. On the contrary we hold that it was a great merit in Sir Richard that brought up as he was he could so well adapt himself to the novel situation in which he was placed.

We will notice some of the principal points in Sir Richard Temples Farewell minute. We do not of course concur in all that he says, but we repeat his opinions are entitled to great weight. We will review the different parts of his minute under several heads.

THE CIVIL SERVICE AND NATIVE EMPLOY.

Sir Richard Temple is a staunch supporter of his own service. Although his likes and dislikes made him somewhat unpopular with his own brethren, particularly with those who are on the upper steps of the official ladder, there is not we believe a more zealous advocate of the interests of the service than he. He was sometimes so much carried away by his zeal in this respect that he did not care to sacrifice the interests of the people to those of the service. This is particularly manifest in the proposals he made for the bettering of the prospects of the Civil Service in Bengal. The reader is aware that in Bengal there is not that block in promotion, which was complained of in the North West, and which has led the Government to make expensive provisions in order to keep the Junior Civilians there contented. But Sir Richard wanted to do something for his brethren in Bengal, and he accordingly proposed the following plan for

the improvement of their position and prospects. He proposed that the same measures, which have been adopted for the North Western Provinces should be adopted in Bengal, that is to say, the grant to military officers in civil employ of certain pecuniary inducements to retire: the grant to Civil Servants who have not completed twenty-one years' residence in India, but who have completed twenty years' service or more, of a pension proportionate to the length of their actual residence: the grant of personal allowances to any Civil Servants who may be shown to have suffered unduly and extraordinarily from slowness of promotion: the possible formation of additional districts in places where the present district jurisdictions are excessive in size. Sir Richard writes: "I have submitted to the Government of India detailed proposals for forming four additional districts in Bengal proper, a measure which would afford considerable promotion to that section of the Civil Service where it is most needed, as well as conduce to administrative efficiency, and localize executive power." He has not apparently considered what an immense addition his proposals if carried out would make to the expenditure on administration. What is wanted is not a multiplication of districts, but sub-districts, but Sir Richard it would seem was swayed by one consideration only, viz the interests of the Civil Service. We would not find fault with him, if he had been retained by the Civil Service as a paid advocate, but, no, he was the ruler of the country, and so long as he held that responsible office, it was his duty to look to the interests of the people at large, and not of his own service. And how did he seek to further the advancement of the children of the soil, for whom alone the Government exists? He writes: "Under the rules promulgated by the Government of India with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, and in obedience to instructions received, I have nominated, for appointments ordinarily reserved for Civil Servants, two Native officers of high standing, good experience, and excellent character, who will, I am sure, do justice to the selection which has been made of them. This very materially affect the position of those now in the service." So he recommended the promotion of two native officers to the Civil Service, because it was a very small encroachment upon its preserves. But even this "moderate and limited application of the principle" has not been acceded to. Sir Richard Temple, if he were so disposed, could have pointed out that several appointments, which had been hitherto held by uncovenanted Native or European officers, are now held by covenanted officers, and that in common justice the former should be allowed some share of the loaves and fishes monopolised by the latter. Sir Richard is, however, full of generous sentiments. He says:

> The gradual admission in the future of Natives to the higher walks and fields of civil employ, which have heretofore been almost exclusively filled by Europeans—a problem of the utmost interest to all those who have at heart the mental and moral progress of the people of India—would no doubt give a potent stimulus to all that is best and worthiest in the Native character. That it cannot be arranged to any considerable extent at the moment is manifest, by reason of the demands of justice towards the officers now in the service, who have won their places in open competition in England who have come to India with strong moral claims on the State, and who are better fitted for the offices they actually hold, or justly expect to fill, than any other men who could possibly be obtained. But it may easily be arranged in the future, either by enacting that a certain proportion of recruits for the Civil Service in each year shall consist of Natives, or by reserving for Natives a certain proportion of the total number of civil appointments and determining the number of recruits from England accordingly, or by some other cognate plan. By these means the object can be accomplished hereafter to any extent that may be desired without doing injustice to any one, and without giving rise to any reasonable complaint.

We are grateful to Sir Richard Temple for this generous expression of opinion. But can sweet words satisfy the legitimate hopes and aspirations of the people? Has Sir Richard proposed to Government that "a certain proportion of recruits for the Civil Service shall consist of natives" as he has made some definite proposals for the improvement of the prospects of his own brethren in the service? We wish Sir Richard had vouchsafed definite information on that point.

We fully appreciate what Sir Richard Temple says about making the University degree the test or admission into the public service. He writes:

> The rule that all Native candidates for the superior appointments in all branches of the service, judicial or executive, must be graduates of the University of Calcutta, is being carried out more and more. The effect of this both upon the service of Government and upon public education, cannot fail to be excellent; and the influence thus exercised ought to be decisive. The standard enforced for admission to the public service will, under the present circumstances of Bengal, dominate the standard for everything. The desideratum, then, is to ensure the test subjects for university degrees being appropriate, and the examinations being thoroughly strict, so that a degree may be the stamp of a really suitable education, and then to admit none but graduates to civil employ.

But unfortunately Sir Richard as we shewed in a recent issue has not been in all cases loyal to his own resolution.

District Administration.

Sir Richard Temple is an advocate of centralization of authority in the District Magistrate. We do not, as we have over and over said, sympathize with him in this idea. He says:

> The system of concentrating in the Magistrate and Collector all powers and functions within the limits of his district is steadily followed throughout these provinces. I bear in mind that this does meet with objections from some sections of Native opinion, as placing an undue aggregate of power in the hands of a single man. But these objections are outweighed by the advantages of such concentration for the work of a progressive administration. Having regard, however, to the natural sensitiveness of the people on the point, the Magistrates and Collectors must be particularly careful to evince forbearance and considerateness in the exercise of their varied and widely extended authority.

Again:

> It is apparently still the belief of many Natives that the union in the Magistrate of police powers and judicial functions under the criminal law is impolitic. They say in effect that the catcher of the thief and the judge of the charge of theft ought not to be the same officer. They will also point the particular cases in which Magistrates have overstrained these double powers. In practice, however, the Magistrate seldom tries criminal cases; and, notwithstanding occasional instances to the contrary, I believe that the system on the whole works conclusively well.

Further, in reference to summary trials under the new Criminal Procedure Code:

> I regret to find that the law which confers this summary jurisdiction is still regarded with distrust and disfavour by many among the upper and middle classes of the Natives. The animadversions, however, are only of a general character. Particular complaints or specific instances are but seldom adduced and hardly established. If any have been really made out, they are too rare and exceptional to effect the favourable conclusion which has otherwise been formed. Reports and returns, so as they can be depended upon, certainly warranted conclusion favourable to the system.
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> For several months past the vernacular press, and perhaps some of the upper sections of Native society, have evinced a jealous susceptibility in respect to harsh or unduly severe or inconsiderate proceedings on the part of some of the District Magistrates and some of their Magisterial subordinates. No doubt there have, unfortunately, been some instances of this description; indeed, with a very large body of officers and very extensive territories we can hardly venture to hope to be always free from such instances. In one notable case I deemed it necessary to remove an officer from his appointment as Magistrate and Collector on this account; in another case also I had to inflict a mark of the displeasure of Government. And in every case of the kind which has been brought to my notice, either by the proceedings of the courts of justice, or by the vernacular press, or by common report, I have carefully considered the circumstances, and have given orders which are calculated to, and doubtless will, ensure—if it has not been already ensured—that the Magistrates shall, in dealing with the Natives brought before them, evince not only strictness and vigour, but also considerateness and moderation. Notwithstanding the the public seem to be apprehensive on this score, I am sanguine that they will find there is no real ground for such apprehensions. After all, the cases which have occurred are relatively very few, and instances are not likely to secure. The Magistrates know very well that the Government is most anxious to avoid harshness, to reasonably regard the position of those whose status entitles them to consideration, to prevent hasty arrests, to adjudge punishment according to the character of the office and the condition of the offender, and to be merciful whenever mercy may be consistent with the ends of justice and with the paramount public interest. These views of the Government must surely impress themselves upon the minds of the magistracy. But irrespective of all this, the good sense and right feeling of the Magistrates will generally preserve them from erring in these respects. Notwithstanding the faults of a very few individuals, I can affirm that our officers are actuated by a hearty desire to treat the Natives thoroughly well, to execute their offices, indeed, according to the strict requirements of duty, but still to make all due allowance for excusable faults, and to give weight to all the favourable points.

Are the above statements correct? Is it true that "particular complaints or specific instances are but seldom adduced and hardly established." Have not our own columns and those of our contemporaries teemed "with particular complaints" and "specific instances," not drawn from hearsay statements but authentic records of courts? How many cases of this kind have we not given within the last three years, and what notice has Sir Richard taken of them? He points to the cases of Mr. Kirkwood and Mr. Clay, but public opinion, both Native and European, has loudly expressed itself as to how inadequate has been his action in this respect. In fact the opinion was gaining ground that the leniency with which he dealt with certain high-handed district officers, while all authority was being centred in their hands, was leading to something like anarchy in the districts. We do not mean to say that all district officers abuse their authority; on the contrary there are many among them, who are conspicuous for their moderation and loyalty to law; but instances are not unfrequent in which officers have pushed their vigor beyond the law and repressed the liberty of the subject with a high hand. A few examples made of these officers would have had a most salutary effect. Unfortunately not only due notice of their arbitrary and capricious proceedings were not taken, but the elevation of the district officers to the position of district autocrat naturally caused uneasiness and alarm in the minds of the people. It is with reference to district administration that we hear so many complaints against Sir Richard's rule. The Chittagong cases are a monument of his weakness. Indeed, the people could hardly believe that a ruler, who professed so much sympathy with them, could remain unmoved when the actions of district officers clashed against their vital interests. The tendency of district administration since the enactment of the new Criminal Procedure Code has been the repression of the liberty of the subject and the pulling back of that progressive and enlightened policy, which had hitherto distinguished the administration of Bengal.

Police and Prison Administration.

Nothing could be more fair than the remarks made by Sir Richard Temple from time to time on the administration of the Police. In his farewell minute before us he says:

> Notwithstanding some serious instances of indiscipline and misconduct, I thank that the conduct and discipline of the force is fairly good generally. Though I fear that its popularity with the people does not increase, still specific causes for its unpopularity (if it be unpopular) are not easily discerned. Perhaps one cause may be the tendency to arrest persons hastily. The returns show an excessive number of persons arrested who are not prosecuted to conviction. Admonitions regarding this have been issued to the police. That they are often harsh and rough in their manner to the people, is probably but too true. In this respect they receive every discouragement from authority. Though corruption has much diminished on the whole, yet petty malpractices are doubtless still rife in the lower grades of the force. But if there is a custom immorally ancient here, it is this. On the whole, I should regard the jealous criticism of the police department by the Natives as a sign that they are awaking from their former apathy and submissiveness. They may certainly reckon upon the support of authority in resisting oppressive conduct. The best guarantee for its cessation is the disposition of the people to resist.

True, but are the Police really discouraged "by authority?" We have given numerous well-authenticated cases of abuse of power by the Police, but what notice has Government taken of them? None knows better than Sir Richard himself that hard words break no bones. He may write as many strong minutes as he likes, but unless the offenders are visited with some substantial punishment they do not feel the wrath of "authority." They know well that reproof and censure are the usual lot of official life, and they swallow them easily enough. If an officer, who abuses his power and is rebuked to-day, is promoted six months after, what moral effect can reprimand have upon him or his brother officers? We complain of Sir Richard Temple in this respect, because he did not give due effect to his otherwise very proper and weighty words. Deeds, not words, ought to be the motto of our rulers.

We must confess that Sir Richard Temple does not do justice to native opinion when he represents it as opposed to the prison house as a means of penal discipline. He writes:

> "It is remarkable that Native opinion is adverse not only to capital punishment, but also to severity of punishment generally, and is in favour of shewing as much leniency as possible towards convicts. It is disposed to deprecate such punishments as flogging, and even the hard enforcement of prison discipline. In all these considerations regard seems to be had rather to the person who though guilty, is suffering, than to the interests of society which are concerned in his punishment being so inflicted as to deter others."

The native public are opposed to flogging because it is demoralizing, and some of the most eminent jurists are of the same opinion. It was no less an authority than Lord Macaulay, who had first repealed corporal punishment in India. As for severity of discipline in the jails the Natives only wish that it should not be converted into an

instrument of permanent physical disqualification or disease or death.

LEGISLATION AND LAND ADMINISTRATION.

By far the greater portion of Sir Richard Temple's time was occupied with legislation, which as he says "has of late been more important than any other branch of administration." He is satisfied with the working of the Bengal Legislative Council. He says: "Its members, while independently asserting their own views, exhibit that mutual forbearance which is essential to joint decisions being obtained, and that public spirit which subordinates all considerations to the main object of securing some measures which, if not perfect, will yet promote the general weal, as far as may be possible, under the circumstances. The measures before the local legislature are fully and carefully discussed in open Council. The Native members take a lively interest in the discussions. The fact that European and Native non-official gentlemen are invited to take part in legislation has the best moral effect upon the community, and helps to make all classes contented with the laws under which they live." We must candidly confess that the utmost freedom obtains in the Bengal Council, and that although the non-official members are a standing minority, they are always heard with patience, consideration, and courtesy. Several important measures were passed by the Council during Sir Richard's incumbency. A partially elective system was conceded to Calcutta; the Mofusil Municipal Acts were consolidated, and several important measures were enacted relating to land administration. Of these the most important were those for the compulsory registration of possessory titles to land, for the amendment of the law regarding the partition of joint undivided estates, and for the prevention of agrarian disputes and disturbances. Sir Richard paid great attention to the settlement of the rent dispute. Were it not for the judicious exercise of his influence exerted through the district officers we fear agrarian disturbances, which became a public scandal during his predecessor's reign, would have gone on increasing. Sir Richard sought to settle the question of enhancement of rent, and propounded a law towards that end, and although his later proposals were less objectionable, still they are open to much criticism. As to the justice of the landlord's demand for increased rent Sir Rirchard's opinion is decisive. He says:

"It is not possible, under the circumstances of Bengal, that rents should remain unchanged. If the value of land is to increase with the rise of prices and the improvement of produce it follows that there must be a moderate and gradual augmentation of rent throughout the country from time to time, enough to satisfy the rights of the landlord, while leaving a clear and liberal margin of profit to the ryot. If the material resources of the nation are to grow and expand; if the culture of new staples is to flourish —the jute of yesterday as it were, the tobacco of to-day, the flax of to-morrow; if the use of machinery is to spread, not only, around capital cities, but also to the remote interior: if, in short, agriculture is to advance, then concurrently some augmentation of rent is to be expected, equitable doubtless, and consistent with the maintenance of a stable and valuable occupancy status for the ryot, but still augmentation. The very law itself, by prescribing the condition under which rent may be enhanced, contemplates the possibility of such enhancement. It is too late now to recede from that position. Although the permanent settlement in Bengal did clearly imply protection for the tenantry, it did not promise that their rents should never be enhanced. Such a promise would have involved a special and perpetual subsettlement with ryots, which was in fact never attempted. Though the settlement virtually prescribed the established local rates (Pargunah rates) as guides, it yet did not stipulate that these rates should never be augmented as time went on. Nor were these local rates definitely ascertained and settled in the beginning: such an ascertainment would have been tantamount to an authoritative settlement of rents throughout the country—an operation which has not been, and doubtless will not be, undertaken.

On every ground, then, there is case for interposing by legislation while it can be dispassionately considered, and before the angry feelings on both sides shall become so inflamed as to render settlement almost impossible."

We entirely concur. We are glad to observe that Sir Richard Temple, though belonging to the school of periodic and progressive settlement, recognizes the fact that the Permanent Settlement has not benefitted the zemindars only. He remarks:

"It appears from the road cess returns that the rent roll payable to the intermediate tenureholders is often 10, 20, or 50 times the rent paid to the superior landord. It seems probable that not less than a crore of rupees (assumed as equal to one million sterling) are annually paid in rent in this district, and that the value of the agricultural produce of the district can hardly be less than five millions sterling annually and may be much more. The returns, moreover, while they show the prosperous condition of the tenure-holders and other middlemen, show also how the profits of the land are slipping out of the hands of the zemindars who have permanently alienated their interests in the soil, and in many cases have fallen into the position of needy annuitants.

This is a fact. Many zemindars are now mere annuitants.

EDUCATION.

Sir Richard Temple is a staunch supporter of high education. He thus defends State expenditure upon it:

The expense bestowed by the State upon high education in Bengal has often been jealously scrutinized. Instances have been fastened upon in which, from special or local circumstances, the cost has been unavoidably excessive. And it seems to be supposed by many that this superior instruction absorbs an undue share of the assistance which the Government is able to give to education, and that the students in our colleges are trained at the public cost with little or no expense to themselves.

The supposition, that the higher education either receives or requires such exceptional treatment is altogether erroneous. The Government has generally accepted the principle that it will bear one-half of the cost of instruction in schools of all grades; and if this proportion is exceeded in the case of some colleges, it is also exceeded in some schools. But out of 1,250 collegiate students in Bengal about two-thirds are inmates of institutions in which the Government contribution does not amount to so much as one-half of the total expenditure. In the largest and most successful college of all—the Presidency College in Calcutta—the receipts from fees and private sources exceed the amount of the Government grant. It is thus clear that collegiate instruction is not unduly pampered at the expense of the general tax-payer: it is not an exotic needing to be fostered by hotbed treatment, but a thriving plant, vigorous by its own strength, and deriving its support from those classes of the community who enjoy the benefits which it produces.

"The zemindars and upper and middle classes generally do indeed evince a sense of the moral obligations which lie upon them in this matter, as is shown from the increase of schools of which the private income qualifies them to receive grants-in-aid from the State, and from the munificent donations given by individuals for the establishment of new colleges or high schools, such as those at Cuttack, Rajshahye, Rungpore, Chittagong, and for the resuscitation of the old college at Kishnagurh.

Such a testimony from an ex-member of Lord Mayo's Government, which sought to put down high education with a high hand, is exceedingly valuable.

CONCLUSION.

Sir Richard thus concludes his farewell minute:

In last year's report I described the characteristics of the Bengalee Vernacular Press. There is little to be added now save this, that the disposition to complain of every thing which exists under the present circumstances of the country has increased rather than diminished. An unreasoning querulouness of tone is often perceptible, which may excite our regret, because it can do nothing but harm to those who adopt it. I also mentioned the very natural tendency of the Bengalees to urge their just claims to a full share in all the best things which the system of British rule can afford. This tendency also is increasing; and so far from causing any regret, it deserves our sympathy. The mind of all the more intelligent classes of the people (and these are many) is awaking to a sense of the varied rights to which men are entitled under a firm, humane, and enlightened administration. This disposition will be productive of good ultimately, although at present it may cause an apparently unreasonable degree of fault-finding not only with the system pursued by Government, but also with the bearing and conduct of its officers. For the more do the people turn their thonghts to this subject, the more will they perceive the perfect and absolute justice which the British Government follows, the more will they see the pure light in which the Government strives to walk, the more will they understand the countless blessings which its subjects of all creeds and races enjoy. Again, the inclination of the Bengalees to think more highly of themselves intellectually than they ought to think, is becoming fixed. Although from some points of view this to be regretted, still it will stimulate them in making those strenuous efforts mentally of which they are so eminently capable. On the whole, I venture to affirm that the many superficial faults which are discernible in the utterances and demeanour of the people in Bengal must not for a moment be mistaken for signs of disloyalty, for really nothing is further than this (as I believe) from their inner mind and intentions. At heart, and in the truest and best sense, the Bengalees are thoroughly loyal. In this respect there are not in all British India better subjects of the Crown. And under all circumstances, adverse or propitious, they evince a steady, industrious, and law-abiding spirit, which must command regard and esteem from every Englishman who knows them. Their sentiments of respects for the British nation, and of reverence for the British Crown, will have been enhanced by the State ceremonies instituted for proclaiming the imperial title, and by the honours bestowed on so many of their leading men during the imperial assemblage at Delhi.

Perhaps no one is more sensitively alive to public criticism than Sir Richard Temple, and we can well appreciate his feeling of impatience at the criticisms of the Vernacular Press—it is satisfactory to note that he does not complain of the Indo-English Press—which are necessarily based on imperfect data from want of access to reliable information. What he objects to is we believe that these criticisms put the backs up of those who are criticized. But that is inevitable. His testimony to the devoted loyalty of the people and the publicists of Bengal, is however, most gratifying.

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THE FAMINE POLICY.

THE vacillating policy of the Government of India in respect of the famine seems to have placed it in a very awkward position. The Goverument of India has practically superseded the Governments of Madras and Bombay in the administration of famine relief, and the two local Governments are naturally discontented. The Government of Bombay has already spoken out. In a short but significant Resolution the Government of Bombay quietly shews up the inconsistencies of the Government of India. Referring to the minutes of Sir Richard Temple calling attention to certain defects in the administration of relief in Bombay, the Governor in Council says, "the Government feel it due to themselves to state clearly the principal cause of defects indicated as existing in the system of relief in this Presidency. The explanation which the Government of India publishes is this: So far back as the 16th October, 1876, they announced that they had for six weeks been spending money on minor works, which they were satisfied were entirely inadequate to meet the serious demands they must inevitably encounter. They added—"His Excellency in Council is clearly of opinion that in all cases in which, with due regard to sanitation, and other local circumstances it may be found practicable, it will be far more convenient, and in the end far more economical, to select for relief works those of considerable magnitude, which have been well examined and approved, though unavoidably postponed, on which the labours of large bodies of men can be advantageously concentrated. There may be cases in which it may be necessary to have recourse to isolated works of a trifling nature; but these should, as far as possible, form the exceptions." About this time, in consequence of the departure of His Excellency the Viceroy on tour, the administration of the Government of India fell into the hands of the President in Council; and in the reply addressed to the Government of Bombay by his direction, on the 25th October 1876, we are told, is to be found the origin of the embarassment with which this Government has had to contend, and of the defects of system which Sir Richard Temple is understood to notice. In that letter, after reviewing what was believed to be the condition of the distressed districts, and pointing out how they should be dealt with, the President in Council intimated that the remarks of the Collector of Poona, as to the inexpediency of collecting large gangs, away from their homes on large works, have the full concurrence of the Government of India. The Collector of Poona had observed,—"I am strongly of opinion that as many small works should be undertaken as possible. I much fear that the collection of large numbers of people in localities where they must live in great discomfort and without shelter, may lead to the outbreak of disease, which it would be difficult to combat,"—and he added, speaking of prickly-pear clearance, "it would certainly be more popular, because it would not take people away from their homes." It is not too much to say that, at the present time, there is nothing which more obviously requires to be checked, than the "popularity of" the relief works. The Government of Bombay continues:

"The position was still further complicated by the President in Council, in the same letter, inviting the attention of this Government to a Resolution of the Government of India of the 18th February 1875, the 12th para., of which contained the following passage:

"The experience of former famines with respect to the advantage of opening public works, especially at an early stage of the distress, has been fully confirmed. Large works should be opened at once, small local works subsequently, as the necessity for them arises.

This letter was followed by further communications setting forth the objections of the President in Council to several of the large works recommended by the Bombay Government, and, as a consequence, the Government was reduced to greater dependence on the small works, of which the effect is now evident.

About the middle of December, His Excellency the Viceroy arrived in Bombay, and on the 20th December, in replying to an address from the Chamber of Commerce he observed,—"I gladly take this opportunity to express the satisfaction of the Government of India with the manner in which the Government of Bombay is grappling with the difficult task imposed upon it. The principles avowed by that Government as those which will guide its action, appears to me to be generally sound and excellent."

On the same day on which these words were uttered the Government of Bombay received a letter, dated the 15th December, communicating the dissatisfaction of the

President in Council with their measures on several points, and again urging the prosecution of minor works.

This letter was subsequently much modified, and in that form, though still dated the 15th December, was not received in Bombay until the 11th instant.

Sir Richard Temple has since been formally deputed to examine and criticize the proceedings in the presidencies of Madras and Bombay. The instruction to him and his Reports, and the Despatches with which the latter have been transmitted to the Secretary of State have been immediately published. With the tone and spirit in which those Reports have thus far been framed, His Excellency in Council is quite satisfied. But he claims the right, in cases in which this Government is concerned, to supplement them with the information necessary to the full understanding of the bearings of the case; and having thus, in the present instance, explained the chief cause of the defects to which Sir Richard Temple has alluded His Excellency sees with pleasure that, by the publication of the instructions to him, as well as of his Minutes, all points of difference, with regard to the mode of relief, have been removed, and that, subject to certain conditions, the Government of Bombay may, with confidence, use its best endeavours to carry out the policy, which it from the first advocated, and which is now accepted by all.

Nothing could be more explicit than the above. It is the vacillating policy of the Government of India which has been a source of so much embarassment to the local Governments. The Government of Bombay further points out that in pursuance of the general policy of Government the village officers were directed to "take care that no person is allowed, through obstinacy, to die of starvation." This injunction was quite in conformity with the principle on which the Government was then acting, *viz.*, that no person was to be allowed to die of starvation, if it was in the power of the Government to prevent it. But His Excellency in Council now observes that, in the instructions issued by the Government of India to Sir Richard Temple on the 16th ultimo, the following very important qualification is introduced: "Even for an object of such paramount importance as the preservation of life, it is obvious that there are limits which are imposed upon us by the facts with which we have to deal." The Governor in Council adds, "the letter in question does not lay down any general principles by which the district officers should be guided in refusing the aid needed to preserve life; and His Excellency in Council would view with satisfaction the issue of supplementary instructions on that point." It will be thus seen that while the Government of India seeks to exercise supreme control, its instructions are contradictory, uncertain, and indefinite.

The Madras Government is doing injustice to itself by not publishing its own defence and explanations. According to the telegrams received from Madras it would appear that it did all that required to be done. We give the telegrams below:

Madras, January 30.—Sir Richard Temple has now gone to visit North Arcot, and the sub division of Cuddapah, and he then goes to Mysore. His Memos on Madura and Tinnevelly show the following results:—The former district may expect 20,000 on relief works, and if April rain fails 100,000. Last year's crop under one-fourth of the average, district traversed by railway, and the markets are well supplied with Bengal rice. The Collector estimates that 15 out of 24 lakhs of revenue must be remitted in Tinnevelly. Last year's crop is about six annas. The condition of people is not yet much depressed. He does not estimate at worst that there may be more than 100,000 on relief works in May and June. Having the railways and considerable importations by private trade by sea, prospects are comparatively favorable. The Collector estimates the remission of 12 lakhs of revenue out of a total of 27. Sir Richard Temple has expressed a high opinion of the relief measures in and around Madras, which he visited in company with the Duke. It is feared here that Sir Richard's preaching of economy has had a bad effect on native subordinate officials entrusted with the relief works. The tone of the Government of India despatch is strongly condemned as impolitic and inconsistent with the policy of 1874, and the professions of Lord Lytton on the proclamation day. The impression is here that Sir Richard Temple is coming round to the view of the Madras Government as to the severity of the famine, and that he has warned the Government to be prepared for disaster. His reports are compilations of facts rather than advice to district officers. He has made no suggestions to the Government, and he generally approves the works which are undertaken. Dr. Cornish, the Sanitary Commissioner, proceeds immediately on tour in famine districts.

Madras, January 31.—The Madras Government called the attention of the Government of India to unfavourable prospects in the famine districts so long ago as January 1876. In July detailed reports from Cuddapah, North and South Arcot showing a threatening condition of affairs accompanied by list of proposed relief works were sent to Calcutta and to India office in October. The Secretary of State replied saying that the Government of Madras appear to be regarding the condition of the districts with vigilant attention and prepared to establish the relief works, should necessity arise, in the same month. Madras asked sanction to spend 40,000 rupees and later to commence the earthworks of the Bellary and Gudduck railway, both refused. Only on the 5th December has Government of India began to appreciate the gravity of the calamity and called for information. Madras replied referring to previous correspondence and remarking that the Government was fully alive to their own responsibilities and those of the Government of India; that the exceptional character of the emergency the rapidity of the development of the famine and its prevalence over a vast area had necessitated the immediate expenditure of large sums without the usual official restrictions. After this Sir Richard Temple was appointed at Delhi estimated here 500,000 tons of rice wanted to meet the famine during the next six months.

We shall not be surprised if there be some row in Parliament about the supercession of the Government of Madras and Bombay by the appointment of Sir Richard Temple.

Since writing the above we observe that the Government of India has replied to the Government of Bombay. It says that its policy has been misunderstood. It now broadly says: "In laying down instructions of a purely official character relative to the management of relief operations by the officers of Government, the Governor General in Council thought it out of place and unnecessary to give assurances of his sympathy with suffering, or to dwell on his determination, which he thought had already been made sufficiently clear, that no one shall die of starvation if it be in the power of the Government to prevent it. In regard to the duties which humanity imposes upon the Government, there has not been, and will not be, any change of policy. We say that human life shall be saved at any cost and at any effort; no man, woman, or child shall die of starvation. Distress they must often suffer; we cannot save them from this. We wish we could do more, but we must be content with saving life and preventing extreme suffering, and it taxes all our efforts and all our resources to accomplish even this." This explanation has a touch of temper ill becoming the dignity of the Government of India. The Supreme Government has retaliated itself by giving a reproof to the Bombay Government in return. The last-named Government had passed a rule that "in the case of an individual refusing to perform work which he is capable of doing on the terms fixed by Government, no relief shall be afforded him at the public expense during the continuance of such refusal." The Government of India remarks: "The result of such refusal will certainly, in the case of agricultural labourers, not be death from starvation. The Bombay Government, however, will doubtless bear in mind the fact that, unless circumstances, are very different in Bombay from those in the Bengal Presidency, there may be exceptional cases which will require exceptional treatment. There is, for example, the class of respectable women who cannot appear in public, and for whom the ordinary labour-tests are altogether inappropriate. There may also be men, who on account of caste or other prejudices or feelings would rather die than take employment on relief works." This is reasonable and just. But we must candidly confess that the inconsistencies which the Bombay Government has pointed out have not been satisfactorily explained. The reader should, however, remember one thing—Sir John Strachey has but lately joined the Government of India. When the President of the Council wrote or Lord Lytton spoke Sir John was not beside them.

A NEW ANNEXATION OF OUDH—REDISTRIBUTION OF PROVINCES.

THERE has been a new annexation of Oudh. It has been amalgamated with the North Western Provinces. In a despatch to the Secretary of State the Government of India has adduced the reasons, which have induced it to propose this measure. The province of Oudh, says the Government of India, includes an area of 23,992 square miles and a population of 11½ millions, paying £1,300,000 annually as land revenue. It is surrounded on three sides by the North Western Provinces, and Nepal bounds it on the fourth. It is divided into four Commissionerships, which are again sub-divided into 12 districts. The North Western Provinces comprise an area of 81,403 square miles, a population of 30½ millions, and are divided into seven Commissionerships, two of which are non-regulation. Exclusive of Kumaon, these Commissionerships contain 27 regulation and three non-regulation districts. The two provinces therefore include a total area of 105,395 square miles, a population of 42 millions, and divided into 11 Commissionerships—five regulation and six non-regulation—and (excluding the hill districts of Kumaon and Gurhwal) 42 district charges—27 regulation and 15 non-regulation. The North Western Provinces and Oudh accordingly would constitute together a jurisdiction inferior in size to that of Bengal, which comprises an area of 189,034 square miles, a population of 63 millions, and is divided into nine Commissionerships—one non-regulation—and 43 district charges—10 non-regulation. This is true enough. Then the Government of India is of opinion that the separate administration of Oudh has not been successful. The Governor General in Council remarks, "we have no hesitation in saying that the administration of the North Western Provinces and the Punjab has on the whole been more successful than that of Oudh." Again: "Recent events both in the general and the revenue administration of Oudh lead us to the conclusion that owing perhaps to the tendency to stagnation in promotion in a small commission or to the restricted choice of agency without injustice to old officers, the administrative difficulties in a small Province are greater in proportion, than in a large one, and that amalgamation with a larger Province may be very desirable." The financial grounds for the annexation of Oudh to the North Western Provinces are strongly set forth. The Government of India says: "Instead of two sets of administrative agencies a common agency would suffice and be suitable for both Provinces. The people of both Provinces are of precisely the same classes. The system of roads and communications is the same, and these are abruptly severed from a common control at the boundary of the two Governments. The completion of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway and the facilities for inspection thereby given add much force to the arguments in behalf of the amalgamation of the two Provinces. Oudh, in fact geographically and physically is a portion of the North Western Provinces, similar, in all respects, to the neighbouring districts of Rohilkhund and the Doab; and, although very populous and rich, it is hardly larger, or richer, or more populous, than two of the ordinary Commissionerships in the North Western Provinces. It is certainly a quieter and more easily managed country than the neighbouring division of Rohilkhund, which it much resembles." We must confess that there is considerable force in these reasons. The present arrangement is adopted as a tentative measure only. We are told that the system of administration and laws will remain intact. Lucknow will still be the capital of the Province and the Chief Commissioner and Lieutenant Governor will be expected to reside there for some portion of the year. Thus the arrangement is essentially tentative and will take effect so gradually that until the success of the experiment is certain, it will at any moment be possible to revert to the former constitution. But this measure suggests the desirableness of revising the territorial limits of the different provinces. The time has come we submit when for administrative and financial reasons the area of the different local Governments should be revised, and the number of them reduced. The Government of Bombay has for instance a very expensive machinery, while its area and population are very much small for a Presidency Governorship. The Central Provinces lie close to it, and if some of the districts under the territorial jurisdiction of this Government be transferred to Bombay, and those bordering the North Western Provinces to the Government of the latter, a considerable saving may be effected, while the efficiency of administration we believe will be in no way impaired. If, as is proposed, Sind will be taken out of Bombay and annexed to the Punjab, the reason for the incorporation of the Central Provinces with Bombay becomes stronger. Similarly we do not think that the separation of Assam from Bengal was necessary. The reasons which have led the Government of India to propose the abolition of Oudh as a separate Government apply with tenfold force to Assam. The area of Assam is much less, its population about three-fourths less than that of Oudh; the commission which composes the administration is much more limited, and, to quote the Government of India, the tendency to stagnation in promotion in a small commission or to the restricted choice of agency without injustice to old officers is much greater in Assam than in Oudh. The people of Assam excepting

the hill tribes are in all essential respects Bengalis. They have the same language and religion, though Sir George Campbell sought to give a new language to the Assamese. There is a large body of Bengali settlers in Assam. Hitherto Assam formed a part of the territories of the Bengal Government. But in consideration of the growing importance of the tea interest Assam was formed into a separate Government, notwithstanding the strong protest of the Bengal Government, For nearly four years the new arrangement has been in operation, but has it been successful? There seems to be much discontent among the officers of the Commission in respect of promotion; loud complaints reach us in this respect from the Public Works Department of Assam; in the absence of educated natives in the province importations are made from Bengal. There are thus good reasons why the separate Government of Assam should be done way with. The people also complain of the want of sympathy in the Assam Government. The annexation of Oudh to the North Western Provinces is we believe due to the counsel of Sir John Strachey. There is not another member of the Supreme Council more competent to deal with the general question than he, and we hope that he will direct his attention to it.

DEPUTATION OF THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

As we announced last week the Committee of the British Indian Association waited in deputation upon His Excellency the Viceroy to present an address of welcome on his return to the capital, and to submit for transmission to the Foot of the Throne an Address to the Empress of India. The President Maharaja Romanath Tagore C. S. I. read the Address to the Viceroy, which we give below:

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE EDWARD ROBERT BULWER LYTTON, LORD LYTTON, G. M. S. I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

My Lord,—We, the undersigned members of the Committee of the British Indian Association, on behalf of the Association and the native population of these provinces, crave leave to welcome Your Lordship on your return to the capital.

Nearly eight months have passed away since Your Lordship left the capital, and during that period many momentous questions of State doubtless engaged Your Lordship's attention. From the constitution of the India Government it is not permitted to Her Majesty's subjects to know the history of all measures, which may be undertaken for the security of the Empire and the advancement of the welfare of the people, but on several occasions Your Lordship has manifested your good will towards, and sympathy with, the governed millions, for which we feel deeply grateful.

By far the most important act, both historically and politically, which Your Lordship was called upon to perform during the past eight months, was the formal Proclamation of the Assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her Gracious Majesty the Queen. According to all accounts, the scene presented at Delhi, whether regard be had to the pomp and magnificence with which the grand ceremonies were observed, to the high position and dignity of the princes and chiefs who came to offer their tribute of allegiance to the British Crown, to the brilliant gathering of the nobles and notables of the land who were honored on that auspicious occasion, or to the acts of royal favour, grace, and clemency, performed in commemoration of it, or to the external manifestations of the strength and stability of the Empire, will with the noble part which it was Your Lordship's duty as the Representative of the Empress to discharge, ever remain firmly impressed not only on the minds of those who were privileged to witness it, but also on the pages of history.

This is not the time nor place for us to allude to the many serious questions, which now engage and demand Your Lordship's attention. The political horizon of the Frontier, if rumours are to be trusted, seems to be assuming a cloudy aspect; a severe scarcity prevails in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay; the Finances, notwithstanding the happy turn which the rates of exchange have taken owing to a rise in the value of silver, do not seem to be in a prosperous condition; in Bengal the recent disastrous storm-wave has left its sad marks upon an unfortunate population There are also domestic questions of grave importance which require solution We have, however, confidence in the wisdom, and generosity of Your Lordship's Government to believe that all these questions are in safe and trusty hands.

The people of this country look upon Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1858 as the charter of their rights and privileges, and as subjects of Her Gracious Majesty they naturally cherish the expectation of being treated in the same way as Her Majesty's subjects in other parts of the world are. It is a source of great satisfaction to them, therefore, to notice the assurance given by your Excellency at the Delhi Durbar that the principles of Government laid down in the Proclamation of 1858 remain unaltered, which will, they fervently trust, receive a liberal interpretation and faithful adherence on the part of Her Majesty's Government, both here and in England. We earnestly hope and pray that the increasing intelligence, improved fitness for public employ for a large and honorable share in the administration of the country, and devoted loyalty of the people, will be duly rewarded under the fostering care of Your Excellency's Government.

In conclusion, we have ventured to approach Your Lordship with this humble address to Her Gracious Majesty, our Queen and Empress, expressive of our loyal feeling on Her assumption of the Imperial title, and pray that Your Lordship will be pleased to transmit it in the name of the people of the Bengal territories to the foot of the Throne.

Romanath Tagore, *President*

Degumber Mitter, Narendra Krishna, and Harendra Krishna, *Vice-Presidents*

Jotendra Mohun Tagore, *Honorary Secretary*.

Rajendra Narain Deb, Rajendralala Mitra, Doorga Churn Law, Grish Chunder Sing, Chunder Cant Mookerjee, Debendro Mullick, Meer Mahomed Ali, Peary Chand Mittra, Kissen Mohun Mullick Tariny Churn Banerjee, Grish Chunder Ghose, Joykissen Mookerjee, Ameer Ali, Hurjeebhoy Manuckjee Rustomjee, Punnalall Seal, Narendra Nath Sen, Dwarka Nath Mullick, Mahomed Ali Delawur Jung, Poorno Chunder Sing, Judoolall Mullick, and Romanath Law.

Kristodas Pal, *Assistant Secretary*.

The President then handed to His Excellency the Viceroy the Address, to the Empress, which was tastefully illuminated on parchment, with a silver casket richly executed and mounted with a lotus emblematic of India, and the monogram of the Association upon it. We subjoin the Address to the Empress:

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY VICTORIA, QUEEN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY.—We, the undersigned members of the Committee of the British Indian Association, meeting in Calcutta, Your Majesty's humble and loyal subjects, on behalf of the Association which we have the honor to represent, and of the native population of the territories subject to the Government of Bengal, respectfully crave permission to approach your Gracious Majesty with this expression of your loyalty, gratitude, and joy at your Majesty's condescension to add to Your Majesty's many and illustrious titles one symbolic of the closer union of India as a part of the great British Empire over which it is truly said the sun never sets.

In common with other subjects of Your Majesty we have received with the liveliest feelings of satisfaction and gratitude the renewed assurance of Your Gracious Majesty of the "deep interest and earnest affection" with which Your Majesty regards the people of your Indian Empire. If the dumb millions of India could have a voice, which might reach the shores of England, they would with one voice assure Your Majesty how delighted are they to realize in the new title the revered personality of their gracious Sovereign, in lieu of the abstraction, which the name of the late Hon'ble East India Company implied, now fervently attached are they to Her person and Throne, under whose beneficent sway it has been their good fortune to enjoy the manifold blessings of peace, to pursue their various avocations in security and tranquillity and to breathe the life-giving breath of the arts, sciences, and material progress of the West, and how highly do they appreciate Her motherly tenderness, personal benevolence and pure character which have endeared Her to her myriad subjects of all nationalities in all parts of Her vast dominions.

We hail the happy union of India with England in your Royal style and title as a signal and pledge that the stream of civilised life, which has made the United Kingdom so fruitful in intellectual and moral energies, will pour upon and fertilize in the same manner, the soil of Your Majesty's Indian subjects will be raised to the same high platform of progress and development, which Your Majesty's British subjects occupy, and that though the two may differ in religion, language, and customs, they will be united in a common bond of thought, feeling, loyalty and affection, enjoying the same rights and privileges and thriving under the same just and beneficent rule.

The day on which Your Gracious Majesty was proclaimed the Empress of India introduced a new and important era in the history of British India, and though Delhi once the seat of Hindoo and Mahomedan dynasties formed the centre of the great rejoicings and festivities, which marked the auspicious occasion, all the cities and towns throughout the Empire each according to its own means and opportunities, sought to demonstrate the loyal feeling heart-felt gratitude and unalloyed joy with which all were equally inspired. The outward manifestations did but symbolize the inward feelings of attachment and affection for Your Gracious Majesty, which pervade Your Majesty's subjects of all nationalities in this vast continent.

We humbly unite in the hope and belief expressed by Your Majesty in the Imperial Message that this auspicious occasion may tend to bind in bonds of yet closer affection both the sovereign and the subjects, "that from the highest to the humblest all may feel that under Your rule the great principles of liberty, equity and justice are secured to them," and that Your Majesty's ministers and servants will faithfully fulfil your august behests and assurance that "to promote their happiness, to add to their prosperity, and advance their welfare are the ever present aims and objects of Your Empire."

May the Universal Author of All Good protect Your Majesty's Imperial Throne, and bless Your Majesty and the Royal family with long life, prosperity and happiness, is the fervent prayer of Your Majesty's humble, loyal and devoted subjects.

Romanath Tagore, *President*.

Degumber Mitter, Narendra Krishna, and Harendra Krishna, *Vice-Presidents*.

Jotendra Mohun Tagore, *Honorary Secretary*.

Rajendra Narain Deb, Rajendralala Mitter, Doorga Churn Law, Grish Chunder Sing, Chunder Cant Mookerjee, Debendro Mullick, Meer Mahomed Ali, Peary Chand Mitter, Kissen Mohun Mullick, Tariny Churn Banerjee, Grish Chunder Ghose Joykissen Mookerjee, Ameer Ali, Hurjeebhoy Manuckjee Rustomjee, Punnalall Seal, Narendra Nath Sen, Dwarka Nath Mullick, Mahomed Ali Delawur Jung, Poorno Chunder Sing, Judoolall Mullick, and Romanath Law.

Kristodas Pal, *Assistant Secretary*.

His Excellency the Viceroy replied to the following effect:

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,—I shall have much pleasure in forwarding to England, for submission to the Queen and Empress, the loyal address of your Association, I doubt not that Her Majesty will recieve with satisfaction the assurance of those grateful sentiments with which her subjects in Bengal have recognized, in the title recently proclaimed at Delhi, the conspicuous symbol of an inseparable union between India and all other parts of the British Empire.

I thank you for your welcome to myself on my return to the capital. I renew with pleasure my residence amongst you, which has been unavoidably interrupted by duties that have called me elsewhere. I need not remind you that India is not a country, but a Continental Empire composed of many countries, some of them vast in extent, and all of them differing from each other, no less than those of Europe, in their social, economical, and geographical conditions. It is impossible to administer the multifarious interests of so composite an empire without careful reference to the special peculiarities and requirements of constituent parts. For knowledge of these the responsible head of their common Government must largely rely upon those who are in a position to contribute to the central direction of public affairs the accumulated results of local experience. But I am persuaded that the person temporarily entrusted with the general government of this great empire cannot too frequently or fully avail himself of every opportunity within his reach, for testing his impressions and opinions by personal contact with the populations committed to his charge, and personal acquaintance with the local officers on whose character and capacity he is dependent for the fulfilment, or correction, of his own ideas.

Since I quitted Calcutta, I have had the advantage of personally inspecting the whole of our north-western frontier, the administrative re-organization of which has long been under the consideration of the Government of India. You have alluded to the present condition of a portion of that frontier with an anxiety suggested by what may possibly be the acute phase of a chronic disturbance. But for this an effectual remedy is always at hand. I need not, however, remind you that the effect of every remedy depends on its appropriate application, and that patience is a part of every wise pharmacopœa. Our present relations with all the Trans-frontier states, I have every reason to regard with satisfaction and in these I can confidently assure you that to the best of my belief there is no cause for apprehension, either to them or to ourselves.

Your address also makes reference to the severe scarcity now afflicting the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay The difficulties of dealing with this great and grievous disaster can hardly be over-rated, notwithstanding the helpful and complete co-operation of the Local Government. But for our present guidance, we are not without past experience. The policy which the Government of India is now endeavouring to pursue in mitigation of the social calamities and financial embarrassments that are, I fear, more or less inevitable under the present sudden and heavy visitation, needs no explanation from me. Every detail of it is fully before the public

The recent recovery, in the value of silver relatively to gold, is, I think, a sufficient justification of the resolution adopted by the Government of India to abstain from prematurely changing the standard, or tampering with the currency of the empire, notwithstanding the numerous and urgent recommendations to do so with which only a few months ago, it was besieged from almost every quarter. Nevertheless, I trust it will not be supposed that the present more favourable condition of our exchange has induced us to relax our attention to the extremely important financial and monetary questions prominently raised by the recent violent disturbance in the relative values of the precious metals.

The Imperial Assemblage at Delhi to which you also refer, was no mere pageant. It was a great historical event, the social and political effects of which will I trust, be not only beneficent but far-reaching and permanent. Meanwhile I wish to take this opportunity of publicly acknowledging the benefits for which I am individually indebted to the opportunity then afforded me of personal consultation with the heads and agents of local administrations, on some of the most important and pressing financial, social, and political questions connected with the present condition of this Empire.

Gentlemen, if I believe that the last eight months during which I have been absent from Calcutta have added to my personal knowledge of some other part of India, that belief increases the pleasure with which I return to the capital city of the empire; and encourages the hope that when I again quit Calcutta I may not only leave behind me some personal friends, but also carry with me lasting gains derived from intercourse with the representatives of those great social and commercial interests which the development of the empire has concentrated in this Imperial city.

It is not to you only that I address these words. As this is the first opportunity of uttering them which has been afforded me since my return to Calcutta, you must allow me to address them also to my English fellow-subjects in Bengal, which owes to English enterprise lasting advantages whereof this city is a noble monumental record.

Let me also take this opportunity of expressing not only my own sincere personal sympathy with the population of this Presidency, but also that of our Queen and Empress, in the terrible calamity which has recently depopulated a portion of your sea-coast.

It was my duty to transmit to Her Majesty the earliest intelligence received by myself of that great disaster: and in the letters which since then I have had the honor to receive from her, not once, nor twice, nor thrice, but many times, Her Majesty has expressed the deep concern which that intelligence had caused her.

Notwithstanding the momentary gloom now cast by storm and famine over the first year of my tenure of office, I have implicit faith in the growing prosperity and permanent grandeur of this great Empire, in whose history my own administration can be, for good or ill, no more than a brief episode. I do not underrate the difficulties with which we are now called upon to deal But relying, as I have every right to rely, upon the experienced assistance of my able colleagues, on the loyal co-operation of the whole public service, on the devotedness of our united endeavours, the ultimate justice of public opinion, and the divine furtherance of all honest human effort, I feel able to accept without reserve, though not without gratitude, the assurance of your confidence in the Government of India.

We congratulate the British Indian Association on the opportunity it gave to the Viceroy to speak out on his return to the capital. It would be seen that His Excellency himself appreciated this opportunity.

There are so few occasions in this country on which the rulers and the ruled meet on a common ground, and can interchange their views, that the representative bodies do a public service when they avail themselves of any opportunity to draw out those, who are placed in authority, The freer the intercourse between the rulers and the ruled, the better will they understand each other.

Lord Lytton was frank. He noticed several important points embraced in the Address. Some fastidious people think that perhaps his Lordship went a little out of his way in speaking of his "European fellow-subjects," when they had not come forward and given him a welcome. But we do not agree with them. As the Viceroy said to the deputation: "It is not to you only that I address these words. As this is the first opportunity of uttering them which has been afforded me since my return to Calcutta, you must allow me to address them also to my English fellow-subjects in Bengal, which owes to English enterprise lasting advantages whereof this city is a noble monumental record." Of the several points which were noticed by the Viceroy, there was one, upon which we wish he were more explicit—we allude to the frontier question. His Excellency said, "you have alluded to the present condition of a portion of that frontier with an anxiety suggested by what may possibly be the acute phase of a chronic disturbance. But for this an effectual remedy is always at hand. I need not, however, remind you that the effect of every remedy depends on its appropriate application, and that patience is a part of every wise pharmacopœa. Our present relations with all the Trans-frontier States I have every reason to regard with satisfaction; and in these I can confidently assure you that to the best of my belief there is no cause for apprehension, either to them or to ourselves." Why then the movement of troops to the Frontier? No one knows the reason, and some mention of it would have been gratefully received by the public. As for the currency question his Lordship gave a gentle snub to the Chamber of Commerce. We must confess that the policy of masterly inactivity pursued by the Government of India on this subject has been the wisest.

There was one omission in the reply which we regret much. The Association in the address had pointedly alluded to the rights and privileges conferred by the Proclamation of 1858, and also to the advancement of natives in the employment of the State. It was expected that His Excellency would take this opportunity to supply the omission which had occurred on this point in his address to the Delhi Assemblage. Of course HisExcellency must have had good reasons for not speaking on this point, but as the omission in question in the Delhi Address was a disappointment to the people, so the omission to rectify the first omission was an equal we may say a greater disappointment. We do not for a moment believe that for this omission Lord Lytton sympathizes the less with the legitimate aspirations of the people, but some encouraging words to them upon this vital point would have been most gratefully received by them.

THE DECCAN RIOTS' COMMISSION.

THE *Times of India* publishes an abstract of the report of the Deccan Riots' Commission. Why it has not been circulated to the other members of the press we cannot understand. The Commissioners, we observe, give an account of the several riots, and in reviewing the character of the disturbances generally they remark that the most remarkable feature presented is the small amount of serious crime. A movement, which was a direct appeal to physical force, was over a large area happily restrained within the limits of a mere demonstration. This moderation is in some measure attributed to the nature of the movement itself. It was not so much a rebellion against the oppressor, as an attempt to accomplish a very definite and practical object, namely, the disarming of the enemy by taking his weapons (bonds and accounts), and for this purpose mere demonstration of force was usually sufficient. The Commissioners give a good character to the Kunbi peasant. Utterly uneducated, and with a narrow range of intelligence, they say, he is not without masculine qualities, and meets with a stubborn endurance the unkindly caprices of his climate and the hereditary burden of his debts, which would drive a more imaginative race to despair, or stimulate one more intelligent to new resources. The money-lending Marwari comes in for sharp comments. He is described as a veritable Shylock. The Commissioners say: "The average Marwari money-lender is not a pleasant character to analyse; his most prominent characteristics are love of gain and indifference to the opinions or feelings of his neighbour. He has considerable self-reliance and immense industry, but the nature of his business and the method by which it is pursued would tend to degrade and harden even a humane nature, which his is not. As a landlord he follows the instincts of the usurer, making the hardest terms possible with his tenant, who is also his debtor and often little better than his slave." All this may be admitted, but the question is what is it that drives the Kunbi peasant to the meshes of the Marwari money-lender. It is poverty—crushing poverty. The cultivation does not pay him. The estate of an ordinary Kunbi ryot, exclusive of his land and its produce, has been estimated by competent authority to be of little more than Rs. 200 in selling value; it will be somewhat as follows:—

	Rs.
Live stock	125
Implements and utensils	20
House	50
Miscellaneous	20
Total...	215

The recorded results of personal enquiry by the Commission, as shown in the appendix, prove how many of the populations are possessed of less than the above average. With the exception of the land all the items of the estate are subject to depreciation, and imply yearly charges for maintenance and renewal. The people being thus possessed of every little beside their land, what kind of income does that yield them? It is said that the two crops—bajri and jowari—form the great bulk of the agricultural produce; in a large portion of the area under report, they constitute 8-10th of the whole. Supposing that the rainfall was sufficiently constant to ensure a moderate return every year, it would still be inevitable that the Kunbi should draw the whole of his year's income from land in the lump during the two months of the harvest. As, however, there is one year of drought in every three over much of the region, and a good crop also only once in three years, it follows that the income yielded to the Kunbi from his land received in *full* triennially instead of annually. It is everywhere a serious aggravation of their ill fortune to the cultivators of indifferent soils that, their land yielding only one kind of produce, they receive the whole return in a lump, while better soils that admit of a variety of crops enable the cultivator to spread his receipts over six months of the year. This evil is intensified for the ryots of the disturbed district by their capricious climate. It is hardly possible to conceive any conditions more certain to produce indebtedness among the poorer classes than these. When to these conditions is added the variation in the value of the ryot's produce, which leaves him in absolute uncertainty at seed time what his crop will be worth if he get one, it is apparent that no great degree of improvidence is needed to account for his indebtedness, but rather that considerable industry supplementing the income of agriculture, and considerable frugality in living, must be presumed in order to account for the large number of Kunbis who are not burdened with debt.

Such is the condition of the Kunbis. The Commissioners throw no light upon the pressure of the land assessment upon them. One fact has however been let out. The Commissioners state that a consequence of the payment of assessment by registered holdings instead of by actual cultivation is the discouragement of fallows. The ryot having nothing to pay for his wastes could well afford to let his land rest and cultivate portions in rotation. During the early period of British administration, the lands of this region were largely devoted to grazing purposes, but then came the survey, which was accompanied by a discouragement to grazing through the right of pasture being made subject to purchase from Government. The supply of manure from flocks and herds, the demands for which should have increased with the increase in cultivation, diminished, and doubtless with it must have diminished the fertility of the soil.

So here we find some clue to the degraded and helpless condition of the Kunbi peasantry. It is not quite logical to throw the whole blame upon the Marwari mahajun. In many parts of Bengal the prosperity of the ryot has placed him above the mahajun. When the Kunbi ryot has to live upon one year's return for three years, how can he manage to pay a high land-assessment and also to provide his own living? This is the real problem for solution.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE CLERK of the Weather has been playing fantastic tricks. In the month of February he has sent us the weather of September. We are told that it murky the murky weather of England. It threatened to blow a cyclone in Calcutta yesterday. We hope there has been rain in the Southern Presidency, where it is much wanted, as the people there are suffering from water famine.

SO WHAT we wrote recently about the exclusion of native gentlemen from Government House balls has not gone for nothing. His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to direct the issue of invitations to a few native gentlemen to this evening's Ball at Government House.

IT IS stated that Mr. Sutcliffe will shortly go on furlough, and that Mr. Tawney will succeed him as Director of Public Instruction. We have the highest respect for Mr. Tawney's scholarship and culture, but he is a Pundit. We want a man, who unites to scholarship a breadth of mind, and administrative experience and vigour, and such a man, we are sorry to say, cannot be found in the Education Department. Can't Mr. A. Mackenzie be induced to take the appointment? As a first grade Magistrate he draws Rs. 2,250 per month, but the maximum pay of the Director of Public Instruction is Rs. 2500 per mensem.

WE GIVE the following extract from the *Dundee Advertizer*:

"We subjoin a list of Jute Mills and Factories at present standing in Dundee and the district—a few have been stopped for some time, but the majority only during the latter part of the year. The first seven have stood in consequence of the suspensions of the firms. In a number of the other cases the works have been voluntarily stopped from their owners wishing to withdraw from business, and others from the want of demand for the particular class of goods manufactured at them:—

FIRMS SUSPENDED AND WORKS STOPPED.

Works		No. of hands formerly Employed.
1 George Schleselman ...	Mill and factory	200
1 W. Chalmers ...	Mill and factory	200
1 Chalmers & Dewar ...	Mill and factory	100
1 C. & W. Robertson ...	Mill and factory	150
1 John Gordon, jun. ...	Mill	120
1 W. R Ireland & Co. ...	Factory	150
1 Geikie & Black (Co. Angus) ...	Mill and factory	350
WORKS VOLUNTARILY CLOSED BY FIRMS		
3 A. & D. Edward & Co. ...	Mills and factory	1600
3 Ritchie & Simpson ...	2 Mills, 1 factory	600
1 John Gordon & Co. ...	Mill	600
1 Alex. Maxwell ...	Mill	300
1 Park Mill Spinning Co. ...	Mill	200
1 Ed. Parker & Co. ...	Mill	200
1 Duncan Brothers ...	Mill and factory	200
1 Malcolm, Ogilvie, & Co. ...	Mill	150
1 C. Lucas & Co. ...	Factory	150
1 Anderson & Glass ...	Factory	120
1 Ritchie & Blackie (Tayport) ...	Mill	200
1 Johnston, Hutchinson, & Co. (Kirkcaldy) ...	Factory	250
23		5840

So jute manufactures in Bengal have already told upon Dundee. This is a most significant fact. The *Dundee Advertizer* had sung in a different key about six months ago, and now it sees its mistake. Since the Government has come forward to encourage indegenous manufactors, the result has been most encouraging. The Bowreah mills of Messrs. Macallister and Co., which are supplying coarse cloths to the Commissariat Department, we are glad to learn, can hardly keep pace with the demand.

IT CANNOT but be painful to the Hon'ble Mr. Eden that immediately on his accession to Belvedere he should be called upon to review as it were two judgments of the High Court and

to deal with the lives of two fellow-men, however depraved. In the one case the man Rhidoy Patro has been executed. It is remarkable, as will be seen from the account we have received and which we publish in another column, that up to the last moment this man protested that he was innocent. In the other case, which we noticed last week, a Kalighat Brahmin murdered an unfortunate woman, in a drunken fit. This case, as it appears from the facts given in the judgment of the High Court, was a very bad one, but there are some features in it, which have moved the sympathy of our European contemporaries. The man has actually served out a portion of the sentence passed upon him and he is now to be hanged. The Lieutenant Governor will of course do what appears to him to be just and proper.

AN EXPERIENCED JUDICIAL OFFICER thus writes to us anent the Civil Procedure Bill:

"As the Civil Procedure Code is undergoing revision, will you make use of your pen to suggest to the Legislature the desirableness of relieving the judicial officers of the duties of examining plaints &c. and of similar other ministerial duties by making provisions in the Code, so that these duties might form part of the duties of the sherishtadar of the Court, as he in practice performs those duties, the judicial officers having very little time to do the same?"

IF THE Imperial Assemblage at Delhi did not result in any substantial good to the natives —for the titles conferred unaccompanied with jaigirs were airy nothings—the natives did something substantial for themselves. The representatives of the Native Press assembled at Delhi established a Native Press Association, the object of which is the protection of the rights and privileges of the Native Press and united action on necessary occasions. Such occasions, as circumstances now stand, we admit, are few and far between, and the difficulties in the way of annual conferences are also great. Still the Association may make itself useful by serving as a bond of union between the representatives of the Native Press in different parts of the country. When occasions will arise for action, we will consider it our duty to urge it upon the Association.

NOTHING could be more disheartening than the proceedings of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation on Wednesday last. There was an utter absence of order and amenities of civilized life. The question before the meeting was a loyal address to the Empress of India. Babu Surendranath Banerjea moved the omission of paragraph 3 on the ground that it did not correctly represent native feeling on the subject, inasmuch as it declared that the Viceroy's address, to which allusion was made, was a *renewal* of the pledges of the Proclamation of 1858. Babu Surendranath spoke temperately, though firmly; perhaps he did not show sufficient tact, for when he said that he gave expression to the "universal native sentiment," he apparently forgot that there were worthy and representative men like Babu Juggadanund Mookerjee and Moulvi Abdul Luteef Khan Bahadur and others in their position, who could not be expected to share that sentiment. Instead of going to the length of saying that the Viceroy's address "reversed or negatived the policy of the Proclamation of 1858," he might have pointed out that it was *not* a *renewal* of the pledges given in it. This fact the Rev. Dr. K. M. Banerjea sought to affirm by moving a second amendment to the effect that the allusion to the Viceroy's Address be omitted. But no, the officials would have nothing of the kind. Mr. Gribble censured in a highly offensive tone Babu Surendranath Banerjea for importing political discussion, while Dr. Smith charged him with "distinct and unqualified disloyalty," and another member characterized his conduct "shabby." And, the strangest of all, the Chairman did not call any one of them to order! He himself supported the amendment for the omission of the reference to the Viceroy's Address with a view to secure unanimity, and this implied that the motion was not "disloyal," and yet he did not say one word to protect a brother Commissioner from the high-handed insolence and gratuitous insult offered to him. Need the public wonder why the other Native members did not speak out? It was not "cowardice," as a morning contemporary charitably supposes, but a feeling of self-respect, which restrained them from taking part in the discussion. They did not like to be branded by fellow-Commissioners as "disloyal," particularly when the Chairman had forgotten his own duty and failed to protect a brother Commissioner from a most unmerited and wanton insult. There was another lamentable feature in the meeting. When the motion for a re-consideration of the question of the Chairman's salary came on, Mr. Metcalfe very properly left the chair, and then Moulvi Abdul Luteef, whether from a preconcerted plan or not we cannot say, suddenly got up and moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds take the chair. This was illegal inasmuch as the law required that the Vice-Chairman in the absence of the Chairman should preside. The illegality was immediately pointed out to the meeting, and the proceeding was made legal by the Vice-Chairman suddenly bolting from the meeting without one word of explanation. Moulvi Abdul Luteef's motion, which by the bye was not even put to the vote, was a gross insult to the Vice-Chairman, and we cannot too strongly express our regret that the latter took no step to vindicate himself. Some explanation of the Vice-Chairman's sudden disappearance has been since inserted in the papers, but it is a lame and impotent excuse. In times past the Chairman did leave the chair when personal questions arose, and then the Vice-Chairman took the chair. We hope the scenes, which were enacted on last Wednesday, will not be repeated.

AT THE ADJOURNED MEETING of the Calcutta Municipal Commissioners held on Saturday last the question of the increase of the Chairman's salary came on for discussion. The Vice-chairman again stayed away. The Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds was elected to the chair. Mr. Gribble had moved at the first meeting that the Chairman's allowance be raised from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500 per mensem. The ground on which this resolution was moved was that the Government having refused to exempt Mr. Metcalfe from the rules of October 1871, he would be required to contribute about Rs. 500 a month towards his pension and leave allowances, and that consequently his salary would be practically fixed at Rs. 2,500 per mensem, which was not adequate for the due maintenance of his position. An amendment was moved to the effect that a protest should be forwarded to Government, remonstrating against the application of the rules to Mr. Metcalfe. The mover of the amendment pointed out that when the rules had not been applied to Sir Stuart Hogg, Lord Ulick Browne, and Mr. Cockerell, who successively held the office of Chairman of the Corporation, it was gross injustice to Mr. Metcalfe that he should be treated differently. The rules came into force in October 1871; Mr. Bruce, Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners, had been subjected to them, although his services had been transferred to the Port Commissioners one year earlier, and on the same principle if the Government had wished, it might have included Sir Stuart Hogg, but it did not do so. Then Lord Ullick Browne was appointed officiating Chairman in March 1872, and Mr. Cockerell in January 1873, when the rules were in full force, but they were not subjected to these rules. Thus when the three officers, who had successively held the office of Chairman, had been exempted from the rules, why should this course be deviated from in the case of Mr. Metcalfe? It needs be borne in mind that the office of Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality is a prize appointment; it carries a higher salary than what a Divisional Commissioner or Bengal Secretary receives; in fact it stands in value next to the membership of the Board of Ravenue, but if the Government applies the rules for contribution to the Chairman, the salary would be practically reduced by Rs. 500 a month, and then the inducement which an officer holding the appointment of Chairman might have to continue in the service of the Municipality would be withdrawn. By fixing the salary of Mr. Metcalfe at Rs. 3000 a month the Commissioners have not placed him in a worse position than what Sir Stuart Hogg had held when he first took office. If he suffers, it will be entirely owing to want of consideration on the part of the Government, which has appointed him. It might be said that when the Government exempted Sir Stuart Hogg, Mr. Cockerell, and Lord Ulick Browne the Municipality was a sort of department of Government, and that its constitution having been since changed, the same reasons did not apply. It is true that the present Corporation is a partially elective body, but the Government still appoints one-third of its members, and retains the power of appointing the Chairman. As regards the appointment of the Chairman there has been no change whatever in the position and power of the Government; it has the sole right of selecting and appointing the Chairman, who in fact acts as the organ of Government in the Corporation. Such being the case the reasons and circumstances, which led the Government to exempt Sir Stuart Hogg, Mr. Cockerell, and Lord Ulick Browne from the operation of the rules, apply equally to Mr. Metcalfe. If the Government wishes to enforce the rules in respect of the Chairman of the present Corporation, then, to be consistent, it ought to allow the Commissioners to elect their own Chairman. The Commissioners are allowed to appoint their Vice-Chairman and Engineer, and they have made due provision to enable those officers to make the required contribution towards their pension and leave allowances. So long as the Government retains the power of appointing the Chairman, it ought to shew to Mr. Metcalfe the same consideration which it showed to his predecessors. We are glad to learn that the amendment was carried by a large majority, 18 for and 4 against it.

BABU GOPALCHUNDER BANERJEA of Bhowanipore has projected the publication of the songs of the old *kobis*, which have now fallen into disuse. These songs, though generally *impromptu* compositions have a literary excellence seldom equalled by like compositions of the present day. In rhythm, variety of imageries, felicity of expressions, richness of allusions, wit and humour they are indeed *par excellence*. The late editor of the *Provakur* published some selections in his paper, and our lamented predecessor was engaged in making a collection, but he was not destined to carry out his project. The present projector proposes to publish in a collected form the songs of Hurru Thakur, Nityanund Vyragi, Bhowanichurn Varnik, Bollye Vaisnab, Nilu Thakur, Ram Bose, Nilu Patniac, Ramsunder Surnokur, Bholanath Moira, Saru Rai, Mohunchand Bose, Ramchand Mokerjea, Joynarian Banerjea, Eswarchunder Gupta, Godadhur Mookerjea, Thakurdas Chuckerbutty, Ramchunder Bannerjea, Judulal Chowdry and others, men, who were masters of the art. We wish the projector every success, and hope that he will meet with the generous patronage of the reading public in his laudable undertaking.

THE STATESMAN publishes a petition of certain Mahajuns about the abuses in the levy of tolls on boats passing through the Circular Canal. This petition has already led to a sifting enquiry, and Mr. Stewart, the new superintendent, has already effected much, in checking the abuses thus brought to notice. What is wanted is the employment of the agency of educated natives. The appointment of a Sub-Deputy we are told has already done much good. We give the following extract from a private letter to us from a Native merchant on the subject:

"I believe you have seen the petition published in the *Statesman*. Messrs. Wilson and Stewart have already introduced reform in the Canal Department, for which we are thankful to them. Now the complaints of mahajuns are that their laden boats cannot pass the canal safely, the water in the low tide is not sufficient to hold cargo boats with safety; if you refer to the daily report of accidents that take place in the canal, you will be surprised to learn what amount of losses we suffer daily besides the annoyance we get from the toll officers; the weighman posted to the Chitpore Canal used to take efrom ach boat one anna at the time of his measuring boats, in case of refusal the mahajun had to pay more in the shape of toll. My suggestion in the petition, you will observe, is that proper men

should be placed in the canal department who may be sufficiently strong to resist temptation. The appointment of a Sub Deputy in the canal has already given great satisfaction to us as well as to his official superiors, he does his duty so well that in his chowky we have no complaint. The whole administration of the Canal requires root and branch reform, and I am glad to say that the present Superintendent is fully equal to the task, if he be but backed by Government. In conclusion I beg to say that while Government gets about 4 laks a year it ought to keep the canal navigable to allow laden boats to pass throughout the year I understand Mr. Stewart has brought the disgraceful state of the canal to the notice of Government so that it now rests with the Government to redress the grievance of the public."

If the native merchants continue to agitate the subject, they are sure to be heard.

SOME misunderstanding seems to prevail as to whether under the Land Registration Act the zemindars are required to give the area of their estates. The law does not require them to do so, and the circular order of the Board of Revenue is equally explicit. We give the following extract from the Board's circular;

Frequent references having been made to the Board as regards the filling up of column 9 of the application for registration under Act VII (B.C.) of 1876, Commissioners and District Officers are informed that according to the law and as pointed out in Rule 9, section V of the Manual, the area of an estate is to be entered in the registers only "if ascertained by survey or other authentic measurement" This information should be obtained from the records wherever possible, but in cases where it is shewn in the application and the area there stated differs from the particulars given in the records, an inquiry may be summarily made. The authentic measured area should, however, alone be shown in the registers.

In filling up column 6 of Register A, Part I, the above rule will be observed. But if the survey records are incomplete, and there has been no settlement "or other authentic measurement," the column should be left blank. On no account whatever should zemindars be called on for the information.

Then again proprietors, whose names and shares are already registered, are not bound to register the same again. The Board's circular says:

Commissioners and District Officers are requested to observe that section 38 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1876 requires registration only in cases where the name and the character and the extent of the proprietor's interest have *not* already been registered. In cases where a single name stands in the old register for a whole estate, or where, as is sometimes the case, the specification of shares amongst a number of persons is shewn therein, the fuller information necessary to fill up the columns of the new register should invariably be obtained by the enforcement of the provisions of section 30 of the Act.

It is to be understood that no fees will be payable by any person complying with a call made under section 30.

With regard to revenue-free lands the Board's circular has the following:

Inquiry has been made whether all non-paying revenue estates not borne on the Collector's register, and which were exempted at the time of resumption on the 50 and 100 bighas rule, will have to be entered in Part III of General Register. District Officers are now informed that, according to the law, revenue-free property is that which is entered in the Collector's register as such; where any revenue-free lands are not already shewn in that register, the Collector should proceed under section 35 of the Act, and under that section alone (*see* Rule 16, section V of the Manual).

But it so happens that in several districts there is no register of revenue-free lands. The registration of revenue-free lands we are afraid will lead to great complications.

OUR ORISSA CORRESPONDENT sends us the following scraps of news:

"The people (about 500) who plundered rice at Puri to frighten the Madras exporters, are now being summararily punished by whipping or short-term imprisonment.

The other day there was a *fracas*, nay, a regular fight between the people of the Raja of Puri and those of a Mohant named Brindaban Das. The Raja's men wanted to take an elephant to a piece of land belonging to the Mohant or the *math* he presides over, the latter peremptorily told his men not to allow this trespass. A fight ensued and there were about 15 broken heads, the result of it is that both parties are now before the Magistrate.

There spread a strange rumour the other day in Cuttack that the rice godowns of Hazi Zakheria were to be plundered. The authorities took timely precaution. Some companies of the native regiment stationed here paraded that part of the city during the night and the Magistrate and commanding officer kept the vigils. So there was an end of the matter.

A few days ago an assessor was fined by the Judge at the Balasore Sessions for coming late, he paid the fine by a 20 rupee note and 5 Rupees in cash, but strange to say, the Court Inspector wont take the note, so it was returned and cash in silver was exacted. Query, is not a currency note a legal tender?"

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs	As.	P.
His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India	11	4	0
Chowdry Raja Ram Mohant, Jointpore	13	4	0
Secy. Dacca Reading Room	13	4	0
Moulvi Azhurul Huq, Gonalgunge	13	4	0
Kumar Bunowari Anund Bahadur, Bunwaribad	10	0	0
Mohamed Yaqute, Behar	6	10	0
Lala Rammanund, Puralia	6	10	0
Syud Mahammud Ally Khan, Bhaugulpore	6	10	0
Kamargatchee Des Hectoishinee Sabha	5	4	0
Babu Kadar Nath Mozoomdar, Moonsiff Perozepere	13	4	0
,, Ramakant Burmah, Nowgong	5	0	0
,, Bacharam Chuckerbutty, Budaon	13	4	0
,, Baneshar Chuckerbutty, Hazareebaugh	13	4	0
,, Mohendranarain Banerjee, Purneah	5	0	0
,, Raj Coomar Sircar, Karachmariah	13	4	0
,, Jogonnath Baruah, Jorehat Assam	13	4	0
,, Ombicca Churn Chowdry, Seetna	10	0	0
,, Sooroth Nath Mookerjee, Beerbhoom	13	4	0
,, Brojonath Roy, Backergunge	13	4	0
,, Ram Lall Ghose, Durbhangah	10	0	0
,, Mool Raj L. M. S. Boolundshahur	13	4	0
,, Krishnalal Chowdry, Maldah	13	4	0

Government Notifications.

Calutta Gazette.— *January* 31, 1877.

GENERAL.—*The 25th January* 1877.—Mr. D. Norton, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is appointed to have charge of the Contai division of that district.

Baboo Uma Churn Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the Sudder Station of the district of Midnapore. This cancels the orders of the 10th instant, appointing him to have charge of the Contai division of that district.

The 27th January 1877.—Baboo Chunder Narain Gupta, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Deoghur, having reported his return from leave on the 5th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 10th November 1876, is cancelled.

The 29th January 1877.—Mr. T. E. Coxhead, Officiating Political Agent, Hill Tipperah, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Captain H. Boileau is appointed to be Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Mr. R. D. Hime, Magistrate and Collector, Beerbhoom, is allowed leave for one year one month and twenty days, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, under Section 24 of the Code, with effect from the 21st March next.

Mr. H. W. Alexander, Opium Agent, Behar, is allowed furlough for one year, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, under Section 24 of the Code.

Mr. A. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Sungoo division of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. E. T. S. Johnson, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Act V (B.C.) of 1375 in the district of Shahabad.

Mr. H. B. Talbot, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Act V (B.C.) of 1875 in the districts of Gya, Patna, and Shahabad.

Baboo Nobin Chundra Sen, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Chittagong, is allowed leave for two months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st February 1877, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 30th January 1877.—Mr. H. H. Risley, C.S., on special duty in the Bengal Secretariat, is posted to the 24-Pergunnahs as an Assistant Magistrate and Collector.

Baboo Debi Prosad Sub-Deputy Collector, Southal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of Civil Leave Code.

Mr. H. L. Oliphant, C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Lohardugga, on leave, is appointed to act as Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpore during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Davies, or until further orders.

Baboo Barodakant Mozoomdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is allowed one month's leave under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, from any date in February on which he may avail himself of it.

POLICE.—*The 26th January* 1877.—Mr. J. Cockburn, District Superintendent of Police, Burdwan, lately under suspension, is transferred to Pubna.

Mr. M. F. Beamis, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Burdwan, lately under suspension, is transferred to Backergunge and posted to Dukhin Shahazpore sub-division.

The 27th January 1877.—The furlough for one year from 10th July 1874, granted to M. O. S. Stack, District Superintendent of Police, Moorshedabad, under Section 7, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, and extended for four months on medical certificate by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, is commuted to furlough under Section 12 of the Code.

The 29th January 1877.—Colonel Adrian Hugh Paterson is appointed temporarily to act as Inspector-General of Police Bengal, from the date on which he may relieve Sir Stuart Hogg.

MEDICAL.—*The 29th January* 1877.—Surgeon Gordon Price, M.D., is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Pooree during the absence, on deputation, of Dr. C. J. Jackson, or until further orders.

Dr. B. Simpson, Civil Surgeon, Patna, is allowed leave for one month and twelve days under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Assistant Surgeon Doyal Chunder Shome, Lecturer, Temple Medcial School, is appointed in addition to his own duties, to have civil medical charge of Patna during the absence, on leave, of Dr. Simpson, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon Bollye Chand Sen Lecturer, Temple Medical School, is appointed, in addition to his own duties, to officiate as Superintendent of that institution during the absence, on leave, of Dr. Simpson, or until further orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MOONSIFS.—*The 30th January* 1877.—Baboo Baroda Prosunno Shome, B.L., Officiating First Moonsif of Comillah, in the district of Tipperah, is allowed privilege leave for three days, viz. the 8th, 9th, and 10th March 1875, in extension of the one month's privilege leave granted to him on the 26th January 1875.

Moulvi Adilluddeen Mahomed, Moonsif of Hemtabad, in the district of Dinagepore, is allowed leave for a month and a half under Section 9, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 18th January 1877.

Notification.—The following officers, holding temporary rank, will revert to their permanent rank, as specified opposite to their names, with effect from the 8th December 1876;—

Mr. J. A. Windle, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, Circular and Eastern Canals Division.

Captain G. F. E. S. Neill, M.S.C., Executive Engineer, Third Grade, Burdwan Division.

Mr. J. S. Carey, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, Ganges and Darjeeling Road Division.

Promotions.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the Provincial Engineer Establishment in Bengal.

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Koylash Chunder Roymohasoy,
Zemindar and Hony. Magistrate;
Dehoorda Zillah, Baleshwar.

Last Bysakh my wife was laid up with various complicated diseases, so much so that there was no means of saving her life. In this state your Amritarasa was administered to her, and she is perfectly cured now.

Issur Chunder Roy Chowdhry,
Bahalgram, Raigunge.

Your Amritarasa being administered to my wife, her diseases seems to be in a great measure checked. The bodily weakness is much less than before. The pain in the stomach is not entirely cured yet, but I hope, from the state she is now in, that by continuing the medicine longer, she might possibly get completely cured, for the disease is not of a short standing.

Shusi Bhusun Haldar,
Deputy Magistrate of Mathabhanga;
Zillah Kuch Behar.

The curative virtue of your Amritarasa is widely known, and I am very happy to see some patients wonderfully cured by it. I do not know what amount of virtue you are acquiring by saving thousands from untimely death.

Chowdhry Protap Narain Roy,
Zemindar of Bansi lila.

By using your Amritarasa continually my disease has been checked in a great measure. My health is progressing, and I have gained much liveliness. Hoping to be perfectly cured by the use of a few bottles more.

Chowdhry Narain Chunder Roy Bahadoor,
Chooramun in Malda.

Babu Motilal Lahery of the Sub-Division Dhubri and some others have been cured by the use of your famous Amritarasa.

Roy Protap Chunder Barua Bahadoor,
Zemindar of Gouripoor, Dhubri.

I once tried your excellent medicine (Amritarasa) in chronic Headache, and the infallible result duly communicated to you. Now I have much pleasure to inform you again that I have tested its efficacy in some cases of Chronic Fever and Spleen with wonderful effect.

I have also cured 8 Cholera cases by your valuable pills—it is the only best reliable remedy yet found.

Rajendra Nath Datta,
Secy. of Rana N. P. Club.

I have much pleasure to inform you that I have been able to cure 50 cases out of 51, who were suffering under complicated diseases. In conclusion I assure you that your Amritarasa is a very efficacious medicine, and the further circulation of it is indispensibly requisite.

Purno Chunder Banerjea,
Member of Chinsurah Club.

One phial of your Amritarasa has done a good deal of good to my younger brother, who was suffering from a long time under Dysentery, Chronic Fever and Spleen. The 1st and 2nd diseases have altogether disappeared, and the Spleen is much better, and hope, will be cured in another bottle.

Dukhina Perda Roy Chowdhry,
Mohesrakha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was bought by me, and given to a woman who was suffering too much from Chronic Fever and other complicated diseases; and I am very glad to inform you that she is wonderfully cured by the use of the same.

Bonomally Paul.
Goonotea *via* Sainthia.

Last year by using your valuable Amritarasa. I am perfectly cured of Chronic Colic pain (sool), from which I suffered.

Joygobind Dutt,
Jatanpookhu *via* Jalpaiguri.

Your Amritarasa is very efficacious. My friend was suffering from fever for 7 years, from Spleen for 5 years and from Dysentery for 1 year, and was exceedingly weak. He used one phial of your Amritarasa, and is much better now The fever is cured, ¾th of the Spleen is reduced, and in place of about 12 bloody stools daily he has 2 or 3 motions now without blood.

Jogendra Chunder Bosu,
Ghutiabazar, Hugli.

Since a year I had been suffering from fever and cough. Having tried in vain various native and European medicines, I was at last completely cured by using your widely known Amritarasa.

Romanath Banerjea,
Huripur, Zillah Dinagepoor.

My poor letter can describe very little the virtue of your valuable medicine known throughout this part of the world. Often do I hear that many persons in these localities are saved from the attack of many dreadful and fatal diseases by means of your kindness. We have seen that Babu Radha Mohun Mookerjea is cured of a long standing Dyspepsia of an aggravated form, and his wife of a chronic asthma in a short time. Amritarasa (*i. e.* a drink which prevents death) is really achieving what its name imports.

Shama Churn Mittra,
Deputy Post-master, Bansdiha.

My brother has derived great benefit by using your Amritarasa His colic (sool) pain and rumbling of the stomach are cured.

Prosunno Coomar Dass,
Ratnapur, Moorshidabad.

Your Amritarasa was use in a case of Fistula, the sore is cured, there being now only a spot in the place.

Gobind Chunder Sett,
Fansidewa, Darjeeling.

My venerable father was suffering under fever, cough, and * * * from a long time. He used 3 bottles of your valuable Amritarasa, (though he was unable to use it regularly), and his fever and cough are perfectly cured, * * * *

Burneshw rMaookerjea,
Chooramun, Zilla Malda.

Those who used your valuable medicine Amritarasa here, have all been perfectly cured.

Loke Nath Bosu,
Kuttack.

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Cost for 50 Pills which can cure about 20 persons is Rs. 5 only. Certificates from gentlemen are annexed below.

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEA,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

I have the honor to inform you that your medicine for cholera was received here when the disease had nearly disappeared from the town. It was however administered in 2 cases with successful result.

Sd. W. R. LARMINE.
Magistrate of Bankura.

I am very glad to say that your Cholera pills have cured all the 10 cases in which they were administered.

(Sd.) D. V. SAPRAY,
Bankipur.

I am requested by the Maharaja of Burdwan to inform you that during the recent outbreak of Cholera in this place, your pills were tried in several cases which occurred among the servants of His Highness and were found to be efficacious. In all these cases the medicine was administered in the early stage of the disease but in one case in which it was administered to a patient who was in an advanced stage it was powerless and the man died.

(Sd.) T. B. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

Your Cholera pills are really infallible. Not being a professional man I was afraid to try your medicine at first, but I administered it in 3 cases given up by the Doctors as hopeless. Two of the patients recovered quickly within 6 hours by using only two pills each. The other a child took one pill which stopped his purging, vomitting, perspiration and spasm and caused a discharge of urine, but unfortunately at this stage his parents gave him some other medicine. The result was the disease relapsed and the child died.

(Sd.) BIPIN BEHARI DUTT,
Station Master Doomraw.

The few Cholera pills that you kindly gave me when I went to Gya in the Cholera season, have wonderfully saved the lives of 13 persons from that fatal disease.

(Sd.) RAMCHUNDER PUNDIT.
Sanscrit College, Benares.

I have to inform you that I could not give a fair trial to your medicine during the late outbreak of cholera here. Strictly speaking I treated 2 cases exclusively with your pills and found them efficacious.

I tried the pills in 10 more cases when they had already had other medicines and their disease had sufficiently advanced. However I am glad to say that those that had the fortune to live for some hours after the administration of your medicine, had the action of their kidny established, though mostly died subsequently. Of these ten cases only 2 actually recovered.

From this short trial I cannot arrive at any conclusion though I do not feel myself disappointed.

(Sd.) KHURGESHUR BOSE,
Asst. Surgeon Akyab.

I have much pleasure to say that I have been able to cure 80 cholera cases out of 86 by the use of Babu Hem Chunder Banerjea's Cholera pills in 1875. All these cases were personally treated by me gratis among the Pilgrims. On the subject I have been examined by the Civil Surgeon of Benares who has retained the papers in which the result of my treatment is recorded.

(Sd.) GOPINATH SOOKUL,
Benares.

Last month the Cholera Pills brought from you, were administered to 6 patients, and am very glad to say that all of them were perfectly cured. Cholera medicine, like this, has not yet been discovered All the patients were cured within six hours.

Gopal Chunder Banerjea,
Native Doctor, Chupra.

Your Cholera medicine is the best one yet discovered. Many persons were cured by its use.

Parmeshwar Bedratna,
Umbica Rajbatty, Kulna.

The good effect of your Cholera Pills cannot be expressed in writing. It was tried in 18 cases among the coolies here. I am very glad to say that all of them have recovered without a single failure.

Moheeooddeen,
In charge, Tea Garden, Koorkurea.

The Cholera Pills sent by you were administered to 5 patients, and the result is that all of them have been cured.

Radha Bulove Sing Deb,
Zemindar, Bankura.

Many thanks for the Cholera Pills you kindly set me. I have tried it in several cases with successful result.

Zahurul Hossain,
Dowan of Talibpur Estate.

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